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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Cambridge and Oxford Boat Race—Cambridge Wins.

LONDON, March 23.—The annual race between the eight-oared crews of Oxford and Cambridge clubs took place to-day over the usual course, four miles and two furlongs, from Putney to Mortlake, on the Thames, and resulted in favor of the Cambridge men. The day was unfavorable, both for spectators and contestants. A snow storm prevailed all morning, and at one time it was reported and generally believed that the race would be postponed. To this report, perhaps, as much as to the inclemency of the weather, was due the fact that the attendance of spectators was very meagre in comparison with the crowds which this contest usually attracts to the banks of the Thames. Nevertheless there were many thousands of people assembled along the course, despite unfavorable surroundings, and they cheered lustily as the varying events of the race seemed to change the probabilities of its issue. At the hour of starting the snow was still falling heavily and the water of the Thames was rough and lumpy, but the boats drew into the stream promptly and were greeted with rounds of cheers from either bank. The Oxford boat had the lead at the start, but kept it for less than half a mile, the light blues coming up and going ahead at Bishop's Creek. The next mile was a steady pull by both crews, Cambridge keeping its slight advantage. Opposite the soap works the dark blues spurted and reached the side of the Cambridge. For a short distance the boats were head and head, but Cambridge soon slightly increased its stroke and passed Hammersmith Bridge a length in advance. This advantage was kept until the boats came to what is known as Corney Reach, where the water was found to be lumpy, and the Oxford's superb rowing and fine steersmanship gained on their rivals. Cambridge was badly steered through the reach past Chiswick Eyat, but directly afterwards answered well to the call of Goldie, with a spurt of thirty-seven strokes per minute. Thence to Barnes's railway bridge the struggle between the contending crews was a series of severe and continuous spurtings, during which the Oxford reached as high as forty-two strokes per minute. Cambridge, however, continued to lead and finished in good style, passing the ship at Mortlake one length and a half ahead, in twenty-one minutes, fourteen seconds. Another account fixes the time at twenty-one minutes, fifty-three seconds.

The French Commercial Policy.

PARIS, March 23.—Lord Lyons, English Ambassador to France, and Senor Olozaga, Spanish Ambassador, have had a lengthy interview with Count De Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, relative to the French Commercial Policy. It is stated that the two Ministers expressed the deep regret felt by their respective governments at the course pursued by France, and that Senor Olozaga further stated that if duties were collected in contravention of the treaties, which do not expire until '77, Spain would be forced to make reprisals.

Granville's Second Note Conciliatory in Tone.

LONDON, March 24.—The *Observer* says the second note of Earl Granville in regard to the Alabama claims is most friendly and conciliatory in tone, but states explicitly that England is unable to submit the question of the admissibility of claims for indirect damages to the Board of Arbitrators at Geneva. The *Observer* describes the dispatch as very lengthy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer will make his financial statement to the House of Commons to-morrow. It is expected he will propose a reduction of two per cent. on the income tax.

Miscellaneous.

ROME, March 24.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived here. Fournier, the new French Minister, has also arrived.

The Chamber of Deputies yesterday approved Minister Sella's financial scheme, and adjourned until April 15th.

VIENNA, March 24.—The Reichsrath has adjourned until the 7th of May.

PARIS, March 24.—A duel was fought yesterday between Rozat, of the *Paix* newspaper, and Richardet, of the *Corsaire*. The latter was wounded in the cheek.

The committee of initiative reported unfavorably to the assembly on the proposal to raise the loan of seige in Paris.

The taxes established within the last few months produced five hundred million of francs, which exceeds the estimates by thirty millions. The government is now disposed to postpone the debate on its proposition to tax raw material until after the recess.

The Markets.

LONDON, March 23—4 P. M.—Consols, money 92¾; account 92⅞@93. American bonds—5 20s, '62, 92¾; 5-20s, '65, 93½; 5-20s, '67, 93½; 10-40s, 89½.

PARIS, March 23.—Rentes 55f 85c.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 11d., Breadstuffs quiet; red winter 11s 8d. Four 2ds278. Corn 28s 9d. Cheese 70s.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Meeting at Delphos, Ohio—The Toledo, Delphos and Indianapolis Project.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DELPHOS, O., March 23, 1872.

A large railroad meeting was held at this place last night, in the interest of the Toledo, Delphos and Indianapolis Railway Company. Speeches were made by T. W. Brotherton and J. M. C. Marble, of Delphos, and W. J. Jackson, of Piqua, Vice President of the Piqua and Northwestern Railroad Company. The speeches were listened to with interest, and quite a good feeling prevailed. One man subscribed $10,000, and quite a number of others very liberally. From the amount of stock raised and the interest manifested, it may be classed as one of the roads to be built during the summer.

Union Pacific Terminus Imbroglio.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, March 23.—In reference to the telegram so extensively circulated that Judge James M. Love decided in the United States District Court of Iowa, held in Keokuk, that Council Bluffs was the terminus and initial point of the Union Pacific Railroad, Judge Love makes the following written statement:

KEOKUK, Io., March 21, 1872.—The Court here gave no opinion as to what is the law as to the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad. I considered it unnecessary to decide that question. As to what may be inferred from the judgment of the Court, I have nothing to say. Of course every one is at liberty to make his own deduction. It is well known that the courts of the United States have no jurisdiction except what is conferred by act of Congress, and in my opinion the law of Congress gives no jurisdiction to the United States Court for the state of Iowa to authorize the condemnation of land for railroad purposes. On the contrary this power is expressly conferred by act of Congress upon United States Courts for Territories of the United States through which the contemplated road was to be built. The Court therefore held that the District Court of the United States for Iowa had no jurisdiction of the matter in question.

[Signed.] Yours truly,

J. M. LOVE.

The Iowa railroad directors have decided, and will stand by the decision, that in the transfer of goods they will not receipt for them further than Council Bluffs. The Union Pacific Railroad must become responsible for them at transfer grounds. Here they will recognize a third party. The four Iowa railroads terminating here will vacate their offices on Monday, and take their entire trade to this side of the river, so as to be more convenient to the legal terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad. The Iowa companies have given orders to their agents to have the word "Omaha" stricken from tickets and Council Bluffs put on in its stead.

OMAHA, Neb., March 23.—The statements as telegraphed from Council Bluffs that the Ku-Klux-Klan will be or has been organized by the Omaha people to tear up the railroads in Iowa and to interfere with the new bridge in any way are utterly absurb, as are also statements from the same source concerning the proposed action of the Nebraska Convention, called by prominent men from all parts of this State for March 27. There is no desire manifested but that the questions at issue may be left with the Courts. The decision of Judge Love, of the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, was given but a few days ago that the Union Pacific Railroad Company had no corporate rights in Iowa, therefore no right to condemn property for railroad purposes in that State, and is the only legal decision as yet given. The bridge is now in use by the transfer company by which it was leased, its use having been compelled by the rise and choking of the river by floating ice, which prevented the transfer boats from crossing. The present arrangement of the temporary transfer over the Union Pacific bridge across the Missouri river at Omaha appears this morning as follows: "Omaha Bridge Transfer Co., Superintendent's Office, Omaha, March 23, 1872.—On and after Wednesday, March 20th, the Omaha Bridge Transfer Company will be prepared to do carrying business over the bridge. We have confident that the people of Omaha and the West will receive the announcement with gladness. Knowing the necessity of the bridge, they built it, and the same enterprising spirit shall run it."

The Evans Investigating Committee Going to New York.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the Evans fraud were in session here to-day. After taking some unimportant testimony they resolved to go to New York to-night in the matter of Evans. The committee will meet at Harrisburg on Wednesday next.

Fire at Monroeville, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MONROEVILLE, IND., March 23, 1872.

This morning about eight o'clock the residence of Thomas Jones, situated about one mile east of this place, took fire, totally destroying the building and most of its furniture. Loss $2,000; no insurance.

EVANS TESTIFIES.

THE COMMITTEE CATCH HIM IN NEW YORK.

Not a Single Officer of the State Received a Cent of the Money.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A Legislative committee from Harrisburg visited this city yesterday, and took the testimony of the late agent Evans, concerning the Pennsylvania war claim frauds. The ex-agent, who is stopping at one of the hotels, underwent a two hours' catechising in the presence of his counsel. The substance of his testimony was that not a single officer of the State received a cent of the money. The bulk of what he received during the four years of his agency was spent in liquidating old claims against him, and which he considered debts of honor, peculating, and in clerk hire. Of the money received as commission, he paid $6,000 to D. C. Forney, of the Washington *Chronicle*, $20,000 to S. P. Brown, a State agent, resident at Washington, $2,500 to the editors of the Harrisburg *State Guard*, and $6,000 to Dr. Trimble, of Washington, for aid in referring vouchers. The witness was in doubt whether he drafted the resolution creating his office.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 23, 1872.

DANA GIVES BAIL.

Mr. Dana, editor of the *Sun*, has given ten thousand dollars bail in the libel suits against him.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

The creditors of the New York and Boston Express Company, against which a petition in bankruptcy is now pending, held a meeting to-day. A committee was appointed to confer with the officers of the Erie Railroad as to what arrangement could be made with regard to their claims, to report March 27th.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

The boiler in the Trenton rolling mill, Jersey City, exploded to-day, destroying the blacksmith shop and a portion of the main building. Five men were injured, and Hughes, boiler tender, is missing. Loss, $6,000.

MR. BOWEN AND THE GENERAL ORDER BUSINESS.

Henry C. Bowen publishes a card concerning the imputations of the *Tribune* that he was interested at one time in the general order business. He admits signing a letter by which an agreement was made to pay himself and his associates thirty per cent. of the gross receipts of the general order business, in return for his influence in retaining the business for parties. Besides this the *Tribune* charges that he wrote an individual letter sanctioning the agreement. His defence is that he did all this for his associates, and didn't himself make any money out of it. Under oath, however, he declares that the authority which Bowen exercised in the negotiations was wholly assumed and repudiated by him; furthermore, Barney, on discovering the infringement, at once stopped it. Bowen agrees to make good whatever was lost in the general order business at that time.

JUDGE BARNARD'S CASE.

Gen. Frank Blair was called to testify against Judge Barnard to-day. The General said he met Barnard at the Astor House, and in a jocose conversation about the Erie and Union Pacific Railway cases the Judge said he had rid New York of one set of blackguards, meaning the Union Pacific, and would do so for another, referring to the Erie. Judge Dugnan said Barnard accidentally took cognizance of the divorce case of Fields against Fields, in consequence of his (Dugnan's) absence. A lawyer testified as to the case of Samuels *vs.* the *Evening Post* for libel, but nothing of importance was elicited. There are fifty witnesses for the defense.

BILL TO INCREASE PENSIONS INDORSED.

The War Veterans' Association, at a recent meeting, indorsed the bill lately introduced into Congress by W. T. Sessions for increased pensions to soldiers and sailors who lost both eyes, both legs, both arms, feet or hands. They state there are in the United States two hundred and sixty-one soldiers who lost both eyes, one hundred and eighteen who lost both legs, eleven who lost both feet, five who lost both hands, thirty-two who lost both arms, and sixteen who lost an arm and a leg. The increase asked for by the bill will only add $15,000 to the pension appropriation.

NEW YORK, March 23, 1872.

THE HERALD CORRESPONDENT SHOT.

A dispatch from Wilmington, N. C., gives a rumor that the Lowery gang have shot the captured *Herald* correspondent.

THE BARNARD-SAWYER.

Counsellor Strahan testified yesterday before the Judiciary Committee, that after the papers were drawn up in the celebrated injunction suit against Tammany, he and his associates decided, that if any man had the boldness to act judicially in the matter, it was Barnard. Judge Barnard, on being applied to, accordingly granted the injunction, causing the present Judge Barnett a remark that it was something he would not dare do were he Judge. This injunction entirely stopped the city government and broke up the ring. No modification was made in this injunction except upon the recommendation of Comptroller Green. Judge Barnard gave valuable aid to the counsel, and made the injunction. Jay Gould testified that he never paid any money to Judge Barnard. J. C. Bushnell, of the Union Pacific Railroad, testified that the late Fisk told him he (Fisk) never received one cent of the $50,000 paid by the Union Pacific Company to ex-Judge Fullerton. It will be remembered that Fullerton testified the other day that he paid this money to Fisk. The committee are now anxious to know were this money went to.

GENERALITIES.

No testimony of interest was adduced before the committee examining the County Clerk's office. Some lawyers say they had no knowledge of the existence of abuses. The County Clerk, in his testimony, stated that the net profits of the office were not more than $25,000.

The boy Dunn, who recently stabbed his keeper, in the House of Refuge, has been found guilty by the Coroner's jury. Dunn was committed for trial.

A lawyer testified yesterday before the Sub-Judiciary committee that there were many instances known to him of overcharges in the Register's office. A slight altercation of words occurred between the witness and the chairman of the committee, the latter insisting that no consideration would be given to his evidence.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The whole number of deaths in Philadelphia last week were 247, a decrease of seventeen. Deaths from small-pox ninety-four; decrease twenty-six.

In Cold Springs, Mass., Saturday, a man named Clark, by the most foolish carelessness with a loaded gun, shot and killed his sister, aged twenty-three, and wounded her daughter, six years old, so that amputation of her arm was necessary.

It is feared the iron furnaces at Poughkeepsie, New York, will have to be suspended in consequence of scarcity of coal, owing to the ice blockade.

Dr. W. A. Judson was convicted at St. Louis on Saturday, of manslaughter in the second degree, in procuring abortion, and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Slough, wife murderer, committed suicide in jail at Richmond, Ind., last week. He left a letter to his children, saying that he had already brought shame enough on the family and would not add to it the ignominy of a public execution. He said his wife had done him irreparable injury and deserved the death she had received at his hands.

A dispatch from John Whitney, circus manager, from Dubuque, Iowa, to the Chief of Police of Cincinnati, says the woman shot by C. Davis in the latter city, last Friday, was his (Whitney's) wife.

The Coroner's jury in the steam boiler explosion case at Cincinnati found that the plosion was caused by the safety valve being overweighted so as to prevent warning of excess of steam to the engineer.

Dr. Carl Prescht, an eminent German physician, died suddenly of heart disease, at San Francisco, on Saturday.

The excitement on the Goat Island cession is on the increase at San Francisco. The *Bulletin* editorially says it is satisfied of the intention of the railroad company to build up an independent town to rival San Francisco on the Island and adjacent flats, and adds: We are utterly opposed to granting Goat Island to the railroad company, and we are perfectly satisfied that this cannot be done with safety to the people. We have gone just as far as we can afford to go."

Advices from Hong Kong, China, to February 27th, state that there had been great suffering in the vicinity of Tien Tsin. The district was flooded and many persons were dying daily of starvation. Details of a revolt of native troops in Cavila Malta show that a conspiracy was general for a rising throughout the island, and had not an accident precipitated the revolt few Europeans would have escaped. The prisons were filled with suspected persons, including many creoles. Every insurgent taken was bayoneted on the spot.

A mass meeting of citizens opposed to the amendment or repeal of the liquor laws is to be held at Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Tax on Interest-Bearing Bonds.

Character of Earl Granville's Note.

A Departmental Dead-Lock for Lack of Funds.

Witnesses in the Robeson Investigation.

Revision of the Tariff Laws

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1872.

Tax on Interest Bearing Bonds.

Secretary Boutwell has decided that when coupons on railroad and other interest bearing bonds commenced to run before the expiration of the income tax law, even though the interest does not accrue until several months thereafter, nevertheless in such case it is liable to tax for another year.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1872.

Speech on Civil Service Reform.

Among the speeches in the House yesterday was a good one by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, upon civil service reform and in support of his proposed constitutional amendment, giving the people power to elect postmasters and other minor Federal officials. Mr. McCrary has no faith in the present civil service reform experiment, nor in competitive examinations, though he does not blame the President or Civil Service Commission. The fault, he thinks, is in inadequate legislation.

Earl Granville's Reply to Secretary Fish's Note

Respecting the American case before the Geneva Board of Arbitration, is expected to arrive in about ten days. From the intimations which have already been received concerning the communication, it is known to be very long and on the whole inconclusive, to the extent that it settles nothing nor reaches any final determination. It is believed that it leaves the door still open for an amicable arrangement of the points in dispute, and indicates a method for the full and satisfactory execution of the treaty. It is also understood that the reply is not correctly represented by any summary of its contents which has yet been published based upon the reports in the English papers and Parliament.

Admiral Polo.

Contrary to the common opinion, there is reason to believe that Admiral Polo, prior to his unexpected appointment as Minister to this country, manifested an intelligent and most earnest appreciation of our country and its institutions. His warmith of expression in these respect's was something more than the accustomed form of politeness. There is reason for the belief that he came to this country with the same views and sentiments towards the people and Government of the United States which he entertained while commander on a distant naval station. Perhaps it is fair to presume that his known views in the respect indicated had some influence with the Cabinet of Madrid in his appointment.

A Departmental Dead-Block.

The operations of the Department of Justice are seriously impeded, and seem likely to stop altogether, unless the Senate concurs in the House deficiency bill appropriating one million dollars for the expenses of the department during the remainder of the current fiscal year. The courts in many of the southern and western districts have already suspended in consequence of the entire lack of funds, and although the necessity of action has been repeatedly urged upon the Senate, nothing is done. The last dollar of last year's appropriations was some time since exhausted, and as the quarterly instalment of the judicial and other salaries soon falls due, no means of payment are now visible.

The Robeson Investigation.

Secretary Robeson has decided not to have counsel during his investigation, which begins to-morrow evening, but to allow matters to take their own course, not doubting that he will be able to refute all the charges against his administration. Witnesses from whom Mr. Dana has requested to be summoned are ex-Assistant Foxon, Controller Broadhead, Chief Engineer King, Chief Naval Constructor Lenthall, William H. Smith, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and other bureau officials of the Department.

The Pennsylvania Association

Of this city last night elected delegates to the state Convention at Harrisburg, and instructed them to vote for President Grant and Senator Scott for candidates for President and Vice President.

The Tea and Coffee Bill.

The vote of the Senate on Friday removing the duty on tea and coffee is understood to indicate that it will at an early day take up the House free tea and coffee bill, pass it with Sherman's amendment that it shall not take effect until July first, and return it to the House. The Ways and Means Committee will not put tea and coffee on the free list in their tariff bill, which they will report this week, but the action of Congress establishes the fact that no duty will be collected on these articles, and that the revenue must come from other sources. This will probably compel the Committee to abandon the proposal of any reduction of the present duty on iron and steel, and there is even talk of re-enacting the income tax.

Tax on Tobacco.

Representative Platt, of Virginia, will endeavor to pass to-morrow, under the suspension of the rules, a bill making the tax on tobacco uniform fifteen cents.

Anniversary Meeting at Mansfied, O

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., March 24, 1872.

The forty-fourth anniversary of the Richland County Bible Society was held to-night at the Lutheran Church, which was densely packed. The operations during the last year have been satisfactory. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. M. Parker; Vice Presidents, T. B. Clark and James H. Eminger; Secretary, James Allison; Treasurer, L. J. Bonar; Auditor, Perkins Bigelow; Depository, J. H. Reed. Remarks were made by Rev. Hall, Methodist, and by Dr. Bronson, of Gambier, President Mahan, of Adrian, Mich., and C. S. Martindale, District Agent of the American Bible Society.

Dr. Bronson, of Gambier, who has been officiating temporarily at Grace Church, Episcopal, of this city for some time, will become a resident rector in July.

A Young German, Disappointed in Love, Commits Suicide at Canfield, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANFIELD, O., March 23, 1872.

A young man by the name of Lewis Hertel, in the employ of Swank & Son, of this place, as a carriage painter, committed suicide this morning by hanging, and was found about one o'clock this afternoon hanging to the limb of a tree. He left a letter stating he had been disappointed in love. Hertel was a German, about eighteen years of age, and had been only about eight months from the old country.

Industrial Enterprise at Delphos, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DELPHOS, O., March 23, 1872.

The buildings of the Ohio Wheel Company are somewhat delayed by frost, but will soon be in running order, giving employment to one hundred men. The leading men of Delphos appreciate the benefit of all such enterprises.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

New York.

ALBANY, March 23.—Among the reports made to the Senate was one on the bill to increase the causes of divorce. It makes as causes such conduct on the part of the husband toward the wife as shall, without just cause, deprive her of the society of her relations or friends, or of attendance of public worship, or shall designedly render her life unhappy or uncomfortable.

It is understood here to-day that the bill introduced in the House by Alvord, limiting railroad corporations to dividends of eight per cent. per annum, and giving the Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General and State Engineer, as a Commission, power to investigate the affairs of companies and determine par value, outstanding stock, &c., and also to fix what surplus of earnings shall be paid into the State Treasury, will be made an issue in the next general election in this State.

COLUMBUS, O., March 23.—In the Senate on Saturday, two resolutions were offered asking the Ohio Representatives in Congress to oppose any reduction of the tariff on wool. The resolutions were ordered printed. A resolution was adopted requesting the Finance Committee to report the cost of constructing passage ways for fish over dams in the Ohio.

STATE POLITICS.

The Harrisburg *State Journal* of Friday says: "In another column we refer to the attempt to break down General Hartranft for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination, by implicating him in the Evans defalcation. Our Allegheny county exchanges improve upon this. They implicate both Jordan and Hartranft, and demand that both shall pass out of the canvass. It is sufficient to say the name of Col. Jordan has never yet, in any of the libels of the *Tribune* and *Sun*, or elsewhere, been connected with this scandal. In whose interest this last folly has been perpetrated will, we presume, appear in due time."

The Dauphin county Republican Committee will meet next Monday to appoint delegates to the State Convention.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Nominations at Lima, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., March 24, 1872.

The Democrats held their primary election here yesterday for corporation and township officers. The following ticket was chosen in the corporation: For Mayor, S. A. Baxter, Sr.; City Solicitor, John E. Richie; Marshal, Fraley Fink; Clerk, H. H. Himan; Treasurer, Thomas Robb; Councilmen, M. C. Craig, G. J. Walther, M. H. McCullough; Street Commissioners, Valentine Hautzer. Township ticket—For Trustees, Samuel Sandford, Edward Dunn, Robert Clark; Assessor, George Feltz. The balance of the ticket is the same as the Corporation. Part of these tickets carry but little strength, and the Republicans hope to nominate men this week that will beat it all.

Republican Primary Elections at Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., March 24, 1872.

The city and township primary elections of the Republicans took place yesterday. Quite an interest was manifested, and a large vote polled. The following are the successful candidates for the offices named: Township Treasurer, Fred Byrd; township clerk, Johnston Beck; trustee, Calvin White, Josiah Newton and Michael Keiser; constables, Frank Nail and R. E. Brooks; assessor, M. G. Shultz; City Councilmen, First ward John S. Neal, Second ward Williard S. Hickox, Third ward T. J. Robinson, Fourth ward E. Troutman; assessors, First ward Wm. H. Hahn, Second ward James Eggiesten, Third ward Abraham Caster, Fourth ward John Marks. The ticket as a whole is an improvement on the one put into the field by the Democrats a week ago. There is very little party feeling, and considerable scratching is expected. The Democrats shrewdly nominated their best and strongest men in the Republican wards.

The Arkansas Turnverein Rallying Under the Banner of Schurz.

LITTLE ROCK, March 23.—At a meeting of Germans in this city to-night, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The German element of the United States have lately handed themselves under Carl Schurz as their leader, under the banner of freedom and justice against corruption, therefore be it

Resolved, That it be the duty of the Turnverein of Little Rock, adhering to the Turners' Union, to take such steps in the political campaign in Arkansas as will most effectually help to carry out the above mentioned principles against corruption and to do all in their power to elect and place in power only honest and competent men.

Resolved, That speaker of the Turnverein be authorized, so that all the German Associations of Little Rock and other parts of the State may have an opportunity to help with united strength to carry out the good work of reform, to call a mass meeting of the German citizens of Little Rock and surrounding country in order to perfect their organizations.

Will Continue a Republican Journal.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—The *Democrat* of to-morrow morning will say editorially: "The *Democrat* will continue to advocate the nomination of General Grant by the Philadelphia Convention, believing that nomination dictated by the highest consideration of political expediency and of patriotic duty. It will render to all candidates of the Republican party, State, national and other, a rational and intelligent support, and to the principles of that party, as foreshadowed in the future by its record in the past, a cordial and vigorous indorsement, believing that by so doing it can best subserve the interests of good government and promote the welfare of the people."

Ohio Republicans and the Presidency.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 23.—The Republicans of this county, in convention yesterday, adopted resolutions pledging support to the nominee of the Philadelphia convention and expressing a preference for Grant and Dennison.

The Free Pipe Law.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The Free Pipe Bill, which has become a law, excludes Allegheny county from its benefits. Under this law pipes can be constructed to convey oil to every main railroad in the country, except the Baltimore and Ohio, and to every refining point in the Union except Pittsburgh. Numerous pipe companies are now contracting and organizing for lines of pipe to various points in the opposite direction from Pittsburgh, and the prospect now is that before another year elapses, or before another meeting of the Legislature takes place, Pittsburgh will have been outrun in the race for this business, and its refining business permanently destroyed. Now, why has this been done? The committee of oil men say it was because the members from Allegheny county objected. Why did they do that? What reason can they give for this fatal stab at this great interest of Pittsburgh? Is there a man, woman or child in Allegheny county who objects to its being included in the provisions of the law? Certainly not. Then let our members hasten to show that they are not the blind slaves of monopolists, but have sufficient independence to step outside and guard the interests of Allegheny county, let them be true to their constituents, and at once will be passed the passage of an unrestricted free pipe law to Allegheny county. Pittsburgh has suffered long enough from a monopoly of transportation. Had she received fair play in this matter, she would have been refining almost the entire production of the oil regions. Give her now two competing lines to the oil regions, and two to the seaboard, and she will then, and then only, be placed on a fair competition. The free pipe law will do this, it will give her a pipe line to the oil regions to compete with the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and thus make the Connellsville Railroad available. Why should Pittsburgh be sacrificed for the Allegheny Valley Railroad, since that road cannot even furnish transportation for the present business? It is a constant source of complaint that cars cannot be got to move the oil. At Parker's last week, almost every tank was overflowing, and the oil could not be forwarded to send a committee to beg and petition for cars. Pass the law and lay a pipe line, and both it and the road would have all the oil they could and Pittsburgh would receive a fresh impetus in every branch of trade for it is impossible to enumerate the various branches of industry that depending upon or tributary to the oil trade. Now, Messrs. Graham, Anderson, Humphreys, White, Miller, Taylor, Edwards, Ballentine, Sample and Gillilian, the opportunity is now upon you. We appeal to you to do Pittsburgh justice. You have the power, and if you fail to exercise it rest assured that the blame will rest alone upon you. Now is the time to assert your manhood, and show that you, at least, are not under the control of any corporation. If you fail to act now, and let the Legislature adjourn without passing such an act, you will have done Pittsburgh an injury that will never be forgotten, and also injured the great party whose representatives you are; for there are thousands and tens of thousands of true Republicans in Pennsylvania who have resolved that unless every reasonable thing asked of the Legislature is done to remedy the great evil now existing in the transportation of the Standard Improvement Company, then they will, regardless of party, cast their votes for those who are their friends and against those who have added and abetted this great monopoly to the injury of private interests. JUSTICE.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

COUNCILS at 2 P. M. to-day.

THE society for the prevention of cruelty to animals is about to take a fresh start.

MANAGER BEAMER'S lease of the old Opera House expires this week.

"BUFFALO WILLIAM" at the Pittsburgh Opera House to-night.

SENATOR ANDERSON is opposed to the McCarthy equalization bill.

THE Fifth ward will likely be ready this week. There are about forty applicants for the position of driver.

COL. HENRY B. HAYS, Division Inspector, is making arrangements for a general inspection of the brigade in this county.

THE Rev. Dr. Mayo, of Cincinnati, the champion of "the Bible in the public schools," will lecture at Library Hall to-morrow evening.

AS effort is to be made to form a musical association in this city. The first meeting for this purpose, we understand, will be held to-night.

YESTERDAY Mr. Apfelbaum, of St. Paul's Cathedral choir, sang a solo, "Good Night My Child," rendered famous in this country by Wachtel, which fairly electrified the congregation.

MR. HUGH NEAL, the present regulator of lots and grades, is a candidate for the office of City Engineer, made vacant by the death of Mr. Moore. Mr. Neal is not only an experienced engineer, and therefore competent for the position, but he is an upright, honorable, conscientious man, and if elected will discharge the duties faithfully and satisfactorily.

YESTERDAY was a day of more than usual interest at the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, Rev. E. K. Squire, pastor. It was the occasion of their communion service. The congregation was large and ten persons—"Miles" as he is most familiarly known, being a host of friends, and a favorite all at his new establishment—can rest assured of obtaining the very best wines, liquors and cigars that can be found in the city. Drop in to-day.

Beaver College.

Our readers will find it to their interest to make themselves acquainted with this well conducted and vigorous school. It is most beautifully located, and has attained a very wide spread and enviable reputation under the management of Dr. Taylor, himself, a practicable and successful teacher.

MANAGER BEAMER will have a complimentary benefit on next Friday evening.

THE TRIPARTITE BRIDGE.

The Proposed Modification of the Charter—Action of the Coal Exchange.

A meeting of the Coal Exchange was held at eleven o'clock Saturday morning, at No. 14 Smithfield street, J. F. Dravo, Esq., occupying the chair, and Captain George T. Miller acting as Secretary.

The proposed Tripartite bridge was again under discussion, and after a free interchange of opinions, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Tripartite Bridge Company are endeavoring to get a modification of their charter to enable them to make a lower bridge and shorter span, and that, in our opinion, said bridge will be a very serious obstruction to navigation, and will practically destroy the harbor on the Allegheny, be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly and respectfully call the immediate attention of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Councils to this matter; and ask that they appoint a committee to investigate the plan of said bridge and modifications, and to take such action as will preserve our rivers and harbors from unnecessary obstructions.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to furnish Councils with a copy of these resolutions.

On motion of Captain R. C. Gray, Messrs. J. A. Brashmore, Simpson Horner and George T. Miller were appointed said committee.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That we earnestly protest against hasty legislation on this subject, and request our Representatives at Harrisburg to oppose any modification of charter of Tripartite Bridge Company.

The question of improvements to the Monongahela slackwater was also under consideration and was discussed at some length. The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to confer with General Moorhead to see what action, if any, be necessary to secure the raising of the three lower dams and a construction of a third through Dam No. 1, the present season, and report to the Coal Exchange.

Messrs. Miller, Horner and Brown were appointed as said Committee.

THAT BABY.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury.

On Saturday evening the jury in the case of the child of Maggie Hass, found dead in an outhouse in the Twelfth ward, concluded its duties. The inquest had been adjourned for the purpose of hearing the testimony of Mrs. Frankhouse, who, it was stated, had slept with the mother of the child on the night of the birth of the latter. Mrs. Frankhouse testified as follows: Live on Smaliman street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets; the house can be entered from Mulberry alley; have been acquainted with Margaret Haas five years; she had been boarding with me three months; on the morning in question I got up at five o'clock; Maggie got up and came down to the kitchen about six o'clock; breakfast was ready; she went up stairs again in almost immediately; I supposed she went up stairs; thought she was going to dress to go to work, but I learned she had gone to bed again; she had been complaining of headache for some time; she got up twice during the night, didn't hear her say anything or make any unusual noise; I didn't know of her condition; didn't suspect anything wrong when she got up; we slept together while she stopped at my house; nobody came to see her except two young girls; no doctor ever came to see her there; I slept with her Wednesday night; I didn't sleep with her on Thursday night; was out at Reisville on Thursday, cleaning house; stayed there all night; except gave her any medicine, I don't take medicine myself. I never acted as midwife; I didn't suspect anything about her condition; this is her second child; her parents are able to support her; her father and mother-in-law wish her since she had her first child; she became lame when she had the small-pox, when she was a child.

The jury found that the child had been prematurely born and had died from natural causes.

Y. M. C. A.

Though the weather on Saturday evening was very unpleasant, the attendance at the monthly business meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, held at their rooms was quite large, a considerable portion of the audience being ladies.

In the absence of President Porter the chair was occupied by James Laughlin, Jr. Meeting was opened by the singing of an anthem by the choir, after which a portion of Scriptures was read and prayer offered by Mr. Cornelius Given and minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The reports of the different committees having charge of the work of the Association were presented showing a gratifying and encouraging condition of the work.

Rev. S. F. Scovel, of the First Presbyterian Church, then delivered an address of thirty-five minutes length, on the subject "Formation of Character," which was full of thought and beauty, and which certainly would lead all to reflection on the subject presented.

The music for the evening was furnished by the choir of Trinity Church. Miss Shiels, soprano; Miss Hughes, contralto; Mr. Beerer, senior; Mr. Boehme, bass; Mr. Haughwout presiding at the organ.

To those who are acquainted with the reputation of Mr. Beerer it is not necessary to say that their pieces were all excellently rendered, fully coming up to the expectation of the audience.

After a vote of thanks to the choir for their music, and to Mr. Scovel for his address, the meeting adjourned.

The Wilkins Township School Board Election.

At the recent election for School Directors in Wilkins township, there were four Directors to elect—two for three years, and two for two years. Messrs. Wm. McIntosh and Thomas McKee were chosen for the long term without opposition. For the two year term there were four candidates, who were balloted for as follows: John McKelvy, 219; Allen Kirkpatrick, 214; Dr. John Semple, 174; Wm. Anderson, 156. This result showed that Messrs. McKelvy and Kirpatrick were the choice of the majority of the voters, but there has been a question raised as to whether Mr. McKelvy is legally elected, for the reason that the number of cast for him did not specify the term for which he was to serve, while all of those cast for Dr. Semple did so specify. If those votes upon which the year was not printed are illegal, then Dr. Semple would be elected. The result would not be changed so far as Mr. Kirkpatrick is concerned, but in connection we refer to the forty-fourth section of the digest of the general school laws. This section has been construed to provide that "when all the tickets are without specification of the term," the "rule of the longest term to the highest in vote applies." It is then added: "But if some of the tick

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1872.

THE ROBESON Investigating Committee assembles for work to-day. An unusual latitude of procedure is allowed the accuser in this case, and if he fails to establish his charges against the Secretary, he certainly cannot complain that opportunity of doing so was not afforded him by the Committee.

THE decision of the Secretary of the Treasury reported among our special Washington dispatches—concerning the taxation of corporations on railroad and other interest bearing bonds which commenced to run before the expiration of the income tax, notwithstanding that the interest may not accrue until a later period, is a matter of general interest to persons holding these classes of bonds, at this time of making out income tax returns.

THE EVANS Investigating Committee are determined to spare no pains in getting at all the facts and circumstances concerning which they were appointed to make inquiry. They have decided, since it appears that no authority exists for bringing EVANS into the State, to proceed to New York, in which city he is reported to be lying dangerously ill, for the purpose of procuring his testimony. It is to be hoped they may succeed in doing so, though, if it be true, as stated in a New York paper, that only his counsel and physicians know of his whereabouts, and that no one is allowed access to him, the committee may perhaps fail in the carrying out of their purpose. After visiting New York the committee will return to Harrisburg, and will convene in session in that city on Wednesday.

THE lower branch of the Legislature will in all probability concur in the Senate amendment to the Local Option bill; and since there is no doubt that the bill will receive the signature of the Governor, the people of the several counties of the State will shortly have an opportunity of putting themselves on record with respect to this grave question, and of ascertaining the practical workings of the measure. The bill was passed by a vote of sixteen to fourteen, the Republicans voting solidly for its passage, and the Democrats, with one exception, against it. In these days we hear much about the dangers of "centralization," from the organs and orators of the Democratic party; and yet when it is proposed to remit to the people in their primary capacity the settlement of this important question, that party, which is never tired of accusing Republicanism of being an organized conspiracy against the personal liberties of the people, sets its face like a flint against the enlargement of their political functions and powers. Verily, the ways of Democracy are past finding out.

SOME of our legislators at Washington would do well to take a few lessons in political economy from JOHN BRIGHT, who, writing to the Secretary of the English Anti-Income-Tax Association, says there is little difference of opinion as to the odious and unfair character of the tax, but that the question is where to obtain its monetary equivalent should it be abolished. For himself, he adds, he is ready to vote for such reduction of expenditure as will enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer not only to remove the income tax, but also to abolish the taxes on tea, coffee and sugar. We commend these views of the great English Commoner alike to those Congressmen by whose votes the income tax is continued in this country, notwithstanding the fact that the condition of our finances justifies a considerable abatement of taxation, and that the people have repeatedly and in a hundred ways demanded that this tax should be stopped; and to those who are opposed to adding tea and coffee to the free list—a measure which, while injuring no home interest whatever, would be beneficially felt on every breakfast table in the country.

THE action of the Senate in placing tea and coffee on the free list will give general satisfaction throughout the country. The duty is not yet actually removed, for the reason that the Senate bill has not yet passed the House. Of the passage of this section by the latter body there is, however, not the slightest doubt, so that the matter may be practically looked on as good as settled. This is beginning the reduction of taxation at the right end, and is very much better than the proposition to reduce the duties on those articles of import which compete with the productions of our home industries. It is not probable that any considerable reduction of duties on articles manufactured in this country will now take place during the present session. This action of the Senate tends to insure the permanence of our great industries, continues the existing incentives to the exercise of skill and economy, averts the threatened necessity for the reduction of wages, and conduces to the promotion of a vast number and variety of interests of the most important character. Now let the good work be supplemented by the abolition of the income tax, for the present year, and the country will be still better satisfied.

THE New York *Economist*, free trade, closes a discussion upon the wool tariff by observing that "the large excess of supply of fleece wool, which can only be consumed by the production of fancy cassimeres, is fast hurrying many producers on to bankruptcy." The facts of the case tell a very different story. The demand for wool of all grades is greatly in excess of the supply, not alone in the United States but in foreign markets as well; as indeed is sufficiently proved by the heavy advances which have lately taken place in this country and throughout Europe in all classes of wool. An increase of ten per cent. over former prices was established in England last month, and the tendency is still upwards. On the continent, too, the prices of woolen goods are reported to be rising every day. In what way the *Economist* assumes to reconcile these well known facts with the statement above quoted, itself can perhaps tell—we certainly cannot. If, as that journal in the same article says, the number of sheep up to January, 1870, had in three years been reduced "fully two-fifths of the entire number," it would thoroughly puzzle anybody except a free trader to see whence the "large excess" could possibly have arisen. Did it come from the diminished number of sheep?

PHILADELPHIA is suffering from another attack of capital removal fever, which threatens to reach even a higher stage than did that of last year. The City Councils have passed a resolution requesting the Legislature to pass a bill providing for such removal, and offering ground for a site for the capitol buildings. It is also stated that the House Committee have unanimously agreed to report a bill authorizing the step. All the arguments which were last year advanced to sustain the proposition are again adduced in favor of it—the "family" consideration, the "refined society" argument, the "intellectual and moral advantage" plea, and so on to the end of the chapter. We are still of the opinion that there is no need of hurry in the matter. It is true that the delectable "Commission" project no longer exists as an obstacle to the removal, nor is it improbable that the moral gain accruing to Harrisburg in that event would fully compensate for whatever losses of other character the execution of the plan might inflict upon her. It may perhaps be questioned, however, whether Philadelphia could afford to become any worse than she is in some quarters thought to be at present—even for the sake of such a valuable prize. At all events, it will be safe to wait until it is seen how the pending contest in the Fourth Senatorial district eventuates. The people will then be better able to judge of the statement of one of the Philadelphia papers that "the opportunities for success in evil doing would be greatly diminished" by transferring the capitol to that city, which is a matter at present considerably in doubt.

TRUSTING partly to the reported popular reaction in their favor, and partly in the influence of the Democratic Commissioners which they make to Gentile avarice and prejudice in the Constitution adopted, the Mormon leaders hope for an early admission of their territory as a State of the Union. On the 18th inst., the Constitution proposed was adopted unanimously, and FULLER, the Mormon candidate for Congress, met with no opposition. The Gentiles resident in the Territory took no part in the election. In fact, on the 16th, two days before the election, they held a mass meeting, at which they resolved to protest before Congress against the admission of Utah as a State, and they also resolved to send a delegation consisting of two women to Washington to work against the project of admission by exposing the domestic life of the Mormons and their politics and designs. We notice that some of our contemporaries attach importance to the fact that the Mormon women, allowed to vote by the new constitution, voted for admission, and thus gave their voice in favor of the abrogation of polygamy. One of the concessions made in the Constitution is the distuse of the peculiar institution. It is, however, likely that once become a State, Mormondom would either forget or ignore the concession as having been made in a moment of lapse from grace, and would exult in the success of the manœuvre by which it had placed its venerable usage under the protection of the Constitution of the United States. An amendment of the Constitution would then be a necessary preliminary to a lawful attack on polygamy. It is a part of the Mormon religion, and however much some of the women may as women hate the custom, we are well assured, died as saints and believers, they cherish it not less tenderly than the men. The other important concession made in the new Constitution is the right of the Gentiles to work the mines of Utah. But as this right is already exercised, that feature of the instrument is not likely to have much weight in securing the Mormon demand. Congress will do nothing so foolish as to grant their prayer.

REVOLUTION IN JAPAN.

IWAKURA, at present Prime Minister of Japan and Chief of the Japanese Embassy, now in Washington, was formerly noted for his hostility to foreigners, and in the official position which he then filled, one of his principal duties was by all means to maintain the traditional Japanese policy of isolation and exclusion. The conversion of such a man is perhaps significant of the reality and extent of the political and social revolution which has taken place in the Japanese empire. In about twelve years the effect of intercourse more or less free with foreigners has been to overthrow institutions, customs and prejudices which had existed for many centuries. Whatever the ultimate results of the change may be, the event must be conceded to illustrate the knowledge of their compatriots possessed by those Japanese conservatives, who for ages insisted on the exclusion of foreigners as the only means of upholding the empire on its old foundations. Fortunately the laws and institutions at length abolished were absolutely so barbarous and generally bad that the reproach of having led to their overthrow is not likely to be keenly felt, even by those foreigners who may happen to be least favorably impressed with recent Japanese reforms. Under the old regime nearly all crimes were punished with death, because, as the Emperor was proprietor of everything, every crime was an offense against either his interests or his dignity, and therefore implied a degree of depravity unworthy of pardon. The people, remarkable above all other people of Asia for determination, fortitude and courage, and also for eccentricity and caprice, were much in the habit of defying their tyrants, and could be at all intimidated and controlled only by new and ingenious devices in torture and punishment. Hence, as Montesquieu remarked, Japanese despotism outdid itself and became more cruel than its proper character. The best evidence of the admirable qualities of the people is the fact that they are what they are in spite of their government. It is, however, true, that in the attempt to remodel their institutions upon foreign examples they are subjecting themselves to a most difficult and hazardous trial, an experiment which may well be watched with intense interest by Christian nations. Thus far they have shown excellent judgment and good sense in the selection of foreign ideas and institutions for adoption. All western methods in the practical arts, and the western sciences are at once appreciated and eagerly introduced. Schools of various grades are being rapidly established, including colleges for instruction in English, German and French, and in the various knowledge in which these languages abound. Even medical schools furnished with European professors have been set up, and all these institutions are under the general control of a foreign superintendent of public instruction. The entire legal system of the country is undergoing transformation. The old barbarous punishments have been abolished, and death is inflicted in only two methods, each of them having the highest and most respectable civilized sanction. Criminals of the worst class are beheaded, while less atrocious offenders suffer by the rope. The French "Penal code" has been chosen for translation as the basis for the future criminal jurisprudence of Japan, and affords satisfactory indication of the general character of the legal reform in progress. Another important change not yet fully understood in this country, is the act of the government in closing the Buddhist temples and in confiscating one-half of the sacred property for the use of the State. To restrict the priests in the number of their idle servants and followers is a measure of manifest utility, with which no intelligent Protestant will find fault. It is also satisfactory to learn that the numerous class thus deprived of their pensions have been provided for along with the discharged retainers of the Daimios, by being set to till the ground. No doubt, for a while, these people will find the change rather disagreeable, but there is consolation in the reflection that in no long time, in improved health and more buoyant spirits, they will see their deprivation to have been a blessing in disguise. Some of the most remarkable and important changes suggested in Japan by foreign example pertain to its military development. It is certain that the elements of good soldiership are possessed by the Japanese in a larger measure than by almost any other Asiatic people, and they have taken as well as natural aptitude for war. According to Mr. DE LONG, more than two millions of the population of thirty millions are born to the profession of arms. Readily understanding the art of war as practised in the West, promptly appreciating and mastering every detail of improvement in its instruments of destruction, and having actually employed accomplished European officers to drill and train their troops, the Japanese may be confidently expected in the near future to perform a great military part in Asia. It would be rash to predict, though it is not foolish to anticipate, that they are destined to schoolmaster their Chinese neighbors in a rather surprising manner.

With reference to the moral or christian effect of foreign intercourse upon these wonderful Asiatic Yankees, it is not easy with our present light to arrive at any satisfactory conclusions. For one thing it is an important fact that infidelity respecting their own religious ideas consequent on foreign intercourse is not known to have the Japanese, as a similar state of mind would leave some other Asiatics without their accustomed moral restraint. The supernatural hangs very loosely about them, and Sintoism has neither a heaven nor a hell sufficiently defined to appeal to human hopes and fears in the regulation of conduct. Christianity with its doctrines of a future life earnestly preached among them is almost certain to be adopted. Its pure morality is known to impress them greatly, as it impresses all races not sunk in barbarism. As the French philosopher remarked, men though rogues *en detail* are *en gros* very honest people who love morality. And the Japanese with their well developed minds and sympathetic natures may reasonably be expected to apprehend the spirit of the New Testament in connection with the customs, life and greatness of those western nations who owe to it the best of their possessions.

WHILE as liable as any other people to be carried away by the tide of prejudice and passion, Americans can not long either knowingly inflict or quietly endure direct persecutions for the sake of opinion. Sympathy for the persecuted, recognized as such, soon springs up among us, and demands that the fires be put out. BRIGHAM YOUNG and the other astute elders of the Utah theocracy apparently well understand this American trait, and trust in its influence for the prolongation of their dominion. We do not, however, mean to admit that the Mormons, in the recent proceedings of the United States authorities respecting them, have suffered anything which may with any justice or propriety be called persecution. Though the representatives of the Government may not have always acted with becoming coolness and dignity, they have done only what they were sent to do, and the object of their labors, properly understood, receives the approval of the entire non-Mormon population of the country. But the Mormons have declared themselves persecuted, and have found Gentiles to confirm the report, with the result of enlisting not a little misplaced sympathy in their behalf. The sympathy is misplaced because it is generally founded either upon forgetfulness of Mormon history, or upon a partial knowledge of the plan by which the Government is trying to establish its authority and get rid of polygamy in Utah. In the estimation of all right minded people who know actual observation the real character of Mormonism in its past and present state, the system can claim from a Christian nation no other indulgence than such as may be dictated by humanity for the erring and by considerations of public policy. And there is no reason to anticipate that in its efforts to abolish its most mischievous peculiarity, the Government intends to disregard the obligations of mercy towards the innocent children and ignorant women who are involved in the system.

THE Connecticut election occurs one week from to-day, and the campaign waxers hotter and sharper in the degree in which that event draws nigh. At a meeting of the Democratic Congressional Committee held last Friday for the purpose of considering the subject of the Connecticut canvass and the party prospects in that State, it was determined that the election must be carried at all hazards, if possible. An unusual number of the best speakers of that party have therefore been dispatched into the State for the purpose of rousing the rank and file to action. On the other hand Senators WILSON and FERRY, General HAWLEY and a large number of able and eloquent leaders of the Republican party in the State and out of it, have taken the stump for the party of progress, justice and human rights; so that there is little fear of the worse being made to appear the better reason, as far as the presentation of the issues to the people is concerned. The opposition, however, are making a tremendous effort to elect the Democratic candidates, and the contest will unquestionably be exceedingly close. The *World* is at last thoroughly alive to the danger and the significance of defeat, and says—"If the Liberal Republicans let GRANT carry Connecticut, the Cincinnati Convention will not be worth a pinch of snuff." Since, however, the Democracy of the State have abandoned the principles upon which they have fought every political campaign until the present, it is not improbable they will lose nearly or quite as many votes as they will gain. It is nevertheless to be hoped that the Republicans will take nothing for granted. "Push things," should be the order all along the line, from now until the closing of the polls.

CHARLES DICKENS.

The publication of the first volume of MR. JOHN FORSTER'S Life of CHARLES DICKENS, has afforded occasion to many of reviewing the personal and literary character of the great novelist. In the interval between his death and the appearance of this book enthusiasm has had time to subside, and as the life is the work of "an honest chronicler" familiar with his subject, it furnishes ample materials for the rectification of erroneous fragments formed in ignorance of essential facts. The glowing admiration with which MR. FORSTER regarded his friend from first to last, has not led him to suppress or withhold either circumstances or language susceptible of an interpretation injurious to the reputation of DICKENS, and the worship henceforth rendered to the man must rest upon a more real, if not a more solid foundation than mere inferences respecting his personal character derived from the impressions produced by his works. In the first volume the biographer's criticism of the early novels, as he records their composition and publication, is merely incidental, an extended estimate of DICKENS'S works being probably reserved for the conclusion of the life. From these passing notices we may conclude that MR. FORSTER ranks among those who assign him one of the very highest places in the catalogue of great writers of fiction, whether in prose or verse. In reference to the character of the man as distinguished from the author, the biographer seems to have been so completely under the influence of a kind of fascination as to be, not blind to his faults and foibles, but incapable of meting out to them due condemnation. To him they apparently seemed compensated or obscured in the admirable virtues and splendid qualities with which they were associated. Not only English admirers but American idolaters of MR. DICKENS, unblinded by personal friendship, have been not a little shocked to learn from MR. FORSTER'S memoir that in MR. MICAWBER the great novelist has held up to the laughter of the world the faults of his own father, MR. JOHN DICKENS; a fact which implies almost incredible coarseness of feeling. But this is not the worst. In their hard struggle with poverty DICKENS'S father and mother, who had several children dependent upon them, found it necessary to place CHARLES when a young boy in a blacking manufactory carried on by a relative, that he might earn his bread by the work of his hands. Having been withdrawn from this unsuitable occupation on account of a difficulty between his father and the proprietor, his mother endeavored to effect a reconciliation that her son might be restored to the place. Many years afterwards when DICKENS was in the full current of his splendid successes, referring to this maternal effort, he says, "I never afterwards forgot, I never shall forget, I never can forget, that my mother was warm for my being sent back." The passage duly meditated throws a strong though indirect light upon an event of MR. DICKENS'S later life, his persistent resolution carried out in spite of the prayers and remonstrances of friends, to separate from his wife, his companion for thirty years and the mother of his children. He had ceased to find her congenial! And because Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, proprietors of *Punch*, who sympathized with MRS. DICKENS, refused to let his statement of the affair appear in their paper, DICKENS did all in his power to ruin them, or at least to cause them heavy pecuniary loss, by dropping *Household Words* in which they were interested, and starting *All the Year Round*. This and some other facts illustrative of the novelist's life not less spirit have lately been revived in London through letters called forth by the publication of MR. FORSTER'S book. In the *Times* DICKENS'S gentlemanly character has also been the subject of discussion. That very genteel newspaper, while acknowledging his great genius as a writer, asserts that as a man he always seemed uneasy in good society, and that he had not the manners of a gentleman, with much more edifying matter in relation to dress, it seems, was bad. These latter charges are surely very terrible, and likely to prove as damaging to DICKENS'S reputation as Lord CHESTERFIELD'S charge of vulgarity has proved to the fame of HOMER. We must, however, add that one of the novelist's friends at once appeared in his defense, and in a letter to the *Times* quite vigorously tried to vindicate his gentility.

JUDGE CARPENTER, late defeated Democratic candidate for Governor of South Carolina, and still more recently one of the "Liberal" orators who by the bitterness of their attacks on the administration helped to swell the Republican vote which redeemed the Granite State, has gone into Connecticut to perform, it is to be hoped, a similar sort of service—whence he writes to a South Carolina paper trying to explain how it came about that his sophomoric eloquence had so little effect on the people of New Hampshire. The causes of the defeat of the Democratic ticket were, he says, "numerous," which is quite true. Indeed, there were some fifteen hundred of these "causes," that being about the majority which Governor STRAW received. When, however, Judge CARPENTER goes off into the Celtic vein, and talks of "hurling from power the present dynasty," and defeating an administration unparalleled in the history of civilization for its imbecility in action and its scandalous corruption," as loftily and authoritatively as though he were high-seated Jove himself, one is tempted to inquire where he got the thunder-bolts with which he proposes to execute these dreadful judgments? Such noisy impotence, from a man late the political associate and candidate of unreconstructed Bourbons and unrepentent rebels, and whose only political achievements consist of a harvest of blunders and defeats, however it may be relished in the South, will be apt to strike the average New England mind as slightly absurd. The common sense of these people is so strong that they do not stand in the least danger of mistaking the sound of a Chinese gong for thunder.

IN THE excess of its desire to have anything happen which would seem to weaken the public confidence in President GRANT and injure his prospects of re-election, the New York *Tribune* begins to show signs of almost reckless desperation. In a leading editorial article it expresses as plainly as innuendo can express, a positive desire for a Democratic success in Connecticut. It dwells with evident satisfaction on the fact that "the State is usually close in politics," and "was remarkably so last year, when Governor ENGLISH was re-elected on the original returns; but the Legislature revised and purged them, so that MARSHALL JEWELL was inaugurated in his stead." Now, bearing in mind the satisfaction then exhibited by the *Tribune* at Governor JEWELL'S majority, small though it was, and its exultation over the redeeming of the State from the stigma of Democracy, this is very strange and unaccountable language for it to use. It is a singular and sad example of how a fostered prejudice can pervert the feelings and warp the judgment of men who, in a better frame of mind, are wise, unselfish, loyal and farseeing.

A NUMBER of attempts have lately been made to prove Thomas Paine the author of the letters of Junius. The Chicago *Journal* recently published an essay designed to establish this conclusion, and we now observe that a spiritualist in Washington announces for publication a book entitled "Junius Unmasked," in which the spirit of the redoubtable Paine himself asserts his claim to the authorship in question. Without undertaking to discuss the peculiar characteristics of Spiritualism, it is sufficient to observe that Paine himself, in his Crisis No. 2, dated Philadelphia, January 13, 1777, directed to Lord Howe, said—"I have likewise an aversion to monarchy as being too debasing to the dignity of man; but I never troubled others with my notions till very lately, nor ever published a syllable in England in my life." It is probable that in this matter Paine in the flesh was entitled to considerable more credence than is Paine in the spirit. The ghost of Sir Philip Francis, therefore, need not feel in the the least degree disquieted or alarmed concering his shadowy laurels.

One of the greatest evils of the country is what is known as "light weight" packing; greatest, because dishonesty seems to have all the advantage, while honest packers are injured and consumers are defrauded. The oyster packers of Baltimore have petitioned Congress to pass a law compelling all houses in the trade to place their own true label on their goods. This, it is thought, will to a great extent remedy the evil and restore the impaired prosperity of the business.

A TABULAR statement, prepared at the Bureau of Statistics in Washington, shows that during the year 1871, the total value of our exports reached $538,000,000, while the total of imports was $500,000,000, leaving the balance against us $52,000,000.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

At the present circuit of the Maine Supreme Court, the judge who went to Oxford county found not a criminal or civil case to be tried.

In AMBROISE THOMAS'S opera of "Hamlet" the famous soliloquy "To be or not to be," is thus paraphrased: "To be or not—Mystery!—To die!—To sleep!—To dream!" This exquisite recitative is appropriately introduced by a sweet and plaintive *obligato* on the trombone.

Ten out of twenty-two former slaves of a gentleman in Birmingham county, Virginia, elected to stay with their old master after their emancipation by the war. He died the other day and left these loyal bondsmen a fine farm, on which they and theirs can all live comfortably.

A movement is agitated among the New York lawyers looking to the introduction of gowns, to be worn in Court by the Judges. They are disgusted with Judge Barnard's velvet shooting jacket and "loud" neck ties.

Lippincott & Co. have offered $10,000 for Lord Bulwer's, forthcoming novel, shortly to be published abroad. The price paid by them for Forster's "Life of Dickens" four volumes, was $8,000, and this without any copyright protection whatever.

Cards are being utilized in a kind of missionary way in Minnesota. Young men there play euchre on Saturday night to decide whether they shall go to church on Sunday morning.

A New York artist in hair privately exhibits a lock or switch of silky tresses dyed of a beautiful cerulean hue. He intends to make it the fashion. Johnny, of "oh dear, what can the matter be" acquaintance, will have to reverse his choice of colors, and buy the girl of his heart a bunch of *brown* ribbons to tie up her bonny *blue* hair.

Though Council Bluffs has been made the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, the trains are still made up at Omaha. Victory is claimed on both sides of the river. Some kind of compromise has been effected and Omaha still lives. So George Francis Train need not despair of his future metropolis.

The British legation in Washington are prospecting for an eligible building site for a new and magnificent ambassadorial palace. They do not say whether or not they will lay the foundation stone before the settlement of the consequential claims business.

All the leading ship agents in New York and Boston indignantly denounce Mr. Conger's Immigration bill now before Congress. They declare its provisions to be as absurd as they are oppressive and outrageous.

One dollar and twenty cents is the outside cost of making a thousand feet of coal gas in New York, and the monopolies are charging consumers three dollars and a half for it.

A North Carolina State Senator has been fined for shooting robins on the public highway, and now he wants to know what it signifies to be a legislator if he can't indulge in highway robin unmolested.

The collection of specimens made by Professor Agassiz while accompanying the Hosser expedition, now staying at Rio Janeiro, has been seriously interfered with. A new cook poured the alcohol off his rare and precious fishes, sealed them and served them up for dinner.

One of the towers of the great East River Bridge, between New York and Brooklyn, has already settled before it is half built. Mr. Roebling says, however, the danger and damage have been exaggerated.

Christianity and civilization are the marked features of the mild and beneficent sway of the British in India. Returning from a late expedition against some slight insurrection Major General Brownlow telegraphs in this Oriental manner: "Twenty villages were destroyed. Our task is accomplished."

With the first intimations of spring, Chicago has stripped itself to the elbows for work. Within a few days upwards of five hundred hands will be employed in the stone quarries some miles out of the city, and a dozen canalboats, laden with stone, will be dispatched to Chicago every day.

The Agricultural Department has imported from Candia and distributed some seeds of the *Arbutus unedo*, or strawberry tree, indigenous on the mountains of that island, and adapted to the New England climate. The fruit is said to be, with the exception of shape, precisely similar to the strawberry.

Amongst the many plans which have been of late devised for utilizing the sewage of towns of Europe is what is known as "Hickey's system of conservancy by carbonization." Mr. Hickey proposes to decompose the sewage matter by heat in closed retorts, to employ the gas thus formed for illuminating towns, and use the residuary coke mixed with the ammoniacal liquors collected in the gas retorts as a valuable manure. We shall have a similar question upon us in this country, some day.

Freedom and education go hand-and-hand together. There are now in Rome twenty-two public schools and an aggregate attendance of six thousand. It it but a year since no public school was to be found in the Eternal City.

That ridiculous Providence *Journal* talks about the "vernal portals" being "wide open," "spring flowers" it says, "and spring birds are passing through, the pioneers of the happy throng whose later advent will bring thanks-giving and the voice of melody to our grateful hearts." The gushing being who wrote that ought to have been in Pittsburgh on Saturday. He would have had some trouble in finding the key hole of those portals.

PERSONAL.

Judge Davis was born in Maryland, and the late Henry Winter Davis was his cousin.

Elias, manager of the so-called "Geneva Watch Company," in New York, whom the *Tribune* has been denouncing as a swindler, has sued that paper for libel. He applied on Friday, through counsel, for an order of arrest against Horace Greeley, Whitelaw Reid, the managing editor, and Mr. Sinclair, the business director of the *Tribune*. The motion was refused by Judge Cardozo, who said the defendants were well-known and there was no fear of their running away.

An ardent admirer of Senator Sumner, describing him as "a prodigy of physical endurance," says he has worked fourteen hours a day for nearly his whole life, that he lives "generously," drinks wine in moderation, has given up taking exercise, and astonishes his friends by the excellence of his health.

That brilliant light of the New York judiciary, the immaculate and dignified Judge George G. Barnard, has signified his willingness to be elected the late Fisk's successor as Colonel of the Ninth regiment.

Rev. C. A. Pittman, delegate from Liberia to the next Methodist General Conference, is a native African.

While delivering a lecture in Montreal, last Tuesday evening, Professor Hibbard was suddenly deprived of memory. He cannot remember his own name, and all knowledge of his wife and family are buried in oblivion.

Billiards are said to be Secretary Boutwell's favorite relaxation from the cares of finance.

Catholic New York is enraptured with the eloquence of a recently arrived divine, who is described as combining the rhetorical grace of Beecher with the fire and force of Whitfield. He speaks with impassioned freedom equally well in English, French, Italian and Spanish.

The Rev. W. W. Hibben having been elected Secretary of the Indiana Fair Association, which announces "An Agricultural Horse Trot" for next June, one of the religious papers bewails "the unusual spectacle of a Methodist minister identified with racing."

George A. Townsend, visiting Judge Davis was struck with the large size of the chair occupied by that distinguished Presidential candidate. He describes it as "big enough for Michael Angelo's colossal statues of David or Jonas to repose in."

Col. J. W. Forney has been obliged to editorially appease his multitudinous array of unanswered correspondents with the announcement that he is confined to his bed by a severe cold and nervous prostration.

Mr. Auberon Herbert, who seconded republican Sir Charles Dilke's recent revolutionary motion in the English House of Commons, is of eminently aristocratic lineage, being a cousin of the Earl of Pembroke.

Mr. John Russell Young no longer controls the New York *Standard*. Some recent unusual editorial vigor in the *Herald* is attributed to him.

Fisk's estate is rapidly melting away under the process of settlement. The Prince of Erie wasn't such a tremendous millionaire after all. Fact is, if the Astors and Stewarts and Vanderbilts and the rest of them were "wound up," they would all financially shrink to far less dimensions than common rumor credits them with filling.

Joseph C. Foster, once the most popular of Pittsburgh managers, has achieved a great success with a spectacular version of "Lalla Rookh" at the New York Grand Opera House.

Mr. John Martin, member of Parliament for Meath, never votes. This is his tacit protest against English injustice to Ireland in not giving her a Parliament of her own.

Mr. Robert M. Hatfield, a Methodist minister in Chicago, from the pulpit denounced Parepa-Rosa, Carlotta Patti, Nilsson and other of our best beloved operatic favorites as "a set of unclean birds." Nevertheless, he must admit that they sing sweetly.

One of the biographers of James Fisk, Jr., says that "he not only had a strong aversion to lying, but that he had an utter contempt for a man who would be a salesman in a wholesale dry goods house." He thought, however, "life might be endurable in a retail store where there were plenty of lady customers."

What Spring Brings With It.

Regarded from a medical standpoint, spring is not the delectable season described by carnal poets. On the contrary, its yield of intermittent fevers, bilious attacks, rheumatic pains, disorders of the stomach, nervous complaints, pulmonary diseases, is almost as large as its crop of violets, snowdrops and cherry blossoms. The invisible seeds of innumerable maladies rise with the morning mists, and are scattered broadcast by the vapors of night. Who can resist their neguidic influence? Certainly not the weak by nature, or those whose nervous energies have been overtasked by mental or physical labor, unless they tone and invigorate their systems, and this enable them to cope with the unhealthy influence by which they are surrounded.

The only medicinal agent by which this object can be rapidly and safely accomplished, is the great vegetable renovant and invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The operation of this celebrated specific is four-fold. It strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the secretions, improves the condition of the blood, superinduces a regular habit of body, and thereby imparts such vigor and elasticity to the whole physical structure, as to render it capable of resisting the action of the poisonous miasma, with which the spring atmosphere is always to some extent impregnated. Here, then, is a ready and certain means of escaping the disorders prevalent at this season, or (if they have already fastened upon the system) of conquering them speedily and thoroughly. The flavor of a medicine is not of much consequence, provided it does its work properly, but that of Hostetter's Bitters may be fairly said to effect a cure without outraging the patient's sense of taste.

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Whom Will the Country Have for President Rather Than General Grant?

[From the New York Times, March 23d.]

Those who are so bitterly opposed to General Grant's re-election are bound, now that the year is advancing, to tell us something about their own candidates for the Presidency. We can, of course, well understand what Mr. Greeley's preferences are, and whom he would wish elevated to the Presidential chair. That fever which periodically attacks "noble minds" in this country, and substitutes the dreams of delirium for the realties of life, has unquestionably smitten this venerable editor.

* * * * * * *

But suppose that the malcontent Republican invilicates Mr. Sumner as the possible candidate in opposition to General Grant. Now we have the highest possible respect for Mr. Sumner's character, honesty, and purposes. But is he precisely the kind of a man to place at the head of a great Government? An idea seems to drive him on like a whip, until he passes all bounds of prudence or wisdom. As a reformer, an agitator, or a leader of opposition Mr. Sumner is invaluable, and we trust will long be spared to the Republic; as a President he would be worse than useless.

Mr. Trumbull's name may be introduced as that of a good opposition candidate. Mr. Trumbull we respect as an able and patriotic man; but what has he done to rank him above the great General of our civil war, and the President who has carried the country on so successfully since? The people can never forget that when we had tried one General after another, and they had failed, and our national cause seemed at its lowest ebb, and to all foreign observers it appeared inevitable that the great Republic must be broken to fragments, then came first the inspiring news of Donaldson, and then the glorious capture of Vicksburg and the victory of Chattanooga—then the long, patient, untiring and finally successful struggle in the Virginia Valley, and the leader behind whom victory and peace followed was he whom the nation are asked to set aside for a "scratch" candidate.

If, indeed, President Grant had made a failure in his civil administration, there would be more reason now in taking up some comparatively unknown civilian. But history will pronounce the present Administration a remarkably successful one, and as crowned with the highest honors of peace. A rebellious region of immense extent, with a race of emancipated slaves, pacified, wisely governed and prosperous; education and suffrage extended to every class; the enormous debt of the war reduced to a large extent, and taxes lightened; the wards of the nation—the Indians—for the first time protected by a humane legislation; the great reform of the age, civil service reform, introduced; the country, on the whole, ably represented abroad, and its administration at home far more honest than that of our States or towns; the nation prosperous, active, and turning its attention everywhere to reforms, and the first step made toward international arbitration. This is the record which history will give of Gen. Grant's services to his country in peace. What has Mr. Trumbull's "record" to compare with this? What are the few mistakes made in appointing professional politicians or wire-pullers to public office, compared with these grand and successful achievements?

Is there anything in the past or present life of Mr. Trumbull, or Mr. Schurz, or any other leader of the opposition, to show that they would not fall into the old corrupt system (which we have always denounced) of putting men into public place for party service, if the opportunity were afforded them? Whom would the country rather have in the President's chair than Gen. Grant?

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FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, March 23, 1872.

The week has been one of full activity, the demand for funds being fully equal to the amount offering, and rates of interest in favor of the lenders.

The great advance in iron of all classes causes a demand for money from that interest, as it now requires fifty per cent. more capital to carry the same amount of stock than it did last year.

We are glad to see the Legislature has acted on our suggestion to provide for the observance of Monday as a legal holiday when those days fall on Sunday, and to regulate the payment of commercial paper maturing at such times—a bill having been introduced to meet the above points; if it can only be reached before adjournment.

The law making "Good Friday" a legal holiday being still in force, next Friday, the 29th, will probably so be observed by the banks, and by having no meeting of the Clearing House.

The city is now in the market as a borrower on the renewal of maturing bonds and for water extension purposes. From all accounts there seems to be a want of harmony among the authorities in placing these loans, or a grievous want of knowledge on the part of some parties undertaking to manage the city finances. All our city loans bearing seven per cent. interest can be marketed at par if properly and judiciously handled, but should the present condition of affairs continue we anticipate complications which may seriously effect the credit of the city. Two years ago city sevens sold on the street at 85, and it was only by the effort of private parties, interested in the good name of the city, who went into the market and bought up all bonds offering, that they were advanced to and since sustained at par.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¼	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1869	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865, coupon	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865, (new)	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112½	112½	112½
10-40s	108	108	108
New 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼
Coupons	115¼	115¼	115¼
Currency 6s	115½	115½	115½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109¼
United States 6s of 1881	115¼
United States 6-20s of 1862	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	111½
United States 5-20s of 1865, coupon	112½
United States 10-40s	108
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112½
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Sixes	115½

—Of the Philadelphia market the *Ledger* says: Oil Creek was the leading feature of the day, the sales being numerous and the prices active. Buyers opened at 36¾ and quickly advanced to 38¼ regular way, and 39½ buyer 30. Later in the day the price was firm enough and at the close down to 38, with sales all told of 3,850 shares.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that it is the duty of bank depositories within the limits of the government contract with Adam's Express Company to receive and redeem defaced and mutilated currency under the Treasury's late circular No. 1, on the same terms as the other depositories, and that the expense of forwarding such currency to the Treasurer will be borne by the department; the banks to prepay the charges to the nearest point within the contract and to be reimbursed by the Department.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 23, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	110	109⅞	109⅞
Canton		47	47	47		
West'n Union Tel	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾		
Quicksilver		36¼		36¼		
Pacific Mail	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Adams Express		56		56		
Wells Fargo Ex		73		73		
American Express		74¾		74¾		
United States Ex				50		
New York Central	96¾	96¾	96	96¼	96¼	96¼
N. Y. Central scrip	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Erie	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Reading	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
Michigan Central	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pitts	91	91	91	91	91	91¼
Chicago & North'n	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do. preferred		95	95	95	95	95
Rock Island	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
St. Paul	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Do. preferred	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Wabash						
Do. preferred		87				
Fort Wayne		97				
Ohio and Miss'pi	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Chicago and Alton		116				
Do. preferred						
Toledo, Wabash & Western		47				
Harlem		131				
New Jersey Central	112	112	112	112	112	112
Union Pacific	38	38	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
	11:30		1:30			
Tennessee State bonds	67		67			
Do. new	67½					
South Carolina	65					
South Carolina, April	33					
Missouri sixes						

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	59½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	69¾
Phila. and Erie	38½	North Penn's R. R.	50
Lehigh Navigation	43	Camden and Amboy	124¾
Catawissa	20½	Minehill & Schuylkill	76
Oil Creek & Alley R.	38	Reading	57¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 23, 1872.

REMARKS—It will not be news to the reader when it is stated that snow storms were frequent to-day, a sort of parting salute on the part of winter. The following were the receipts of the articles enumerated since our last: Flour, 375 bbls; wheat 805 sacks; corn 1,481 sks; oats, 768 sks; barley, 104 sks; bacon, pieces, 1,695; bacon, tierces, 351; butter, packages, 46; apples, 214 bbls. There are no changes in prices deserving of particular notice. The inclement state of the weather to-day had a depressing effect on the market. All dealers are anxiously awaiting the full opening of the spring trade, which from present indications will be unusually heavy. The stocks on hand in all departments are light, and will soon be disposed of on the most accommodating terms, and at reasonable prices. What then is in the way of an immense trade during the coming season? We omit extended quotations to-day.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Cotton less active; sales 1,000 bales; middling uplands 23½c. Flour less active; super western and State $6 10@6 40; common to choice $6 95@7 55; extra western and State $7 60@8 50; rye flour $4 10@5 10. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat 1@2c better; No 2 Chicago spring, $1 07@1 08; No 1 do, $1 09; western $1 07@1 09; amber western $1 12@1 14. Rye quiet; western 90c. Barley unchanged. Corn less active; western mixed afloat, 43@43½c; in store, 43c; yellow western 44c. Oats a shade firmer; western in store and afloat, 35@36c; Chicago 35c. Kegs more active at 24@25c. Hay quiet; shipping $1 05@1 10. Hops firm; state of 1869 20@30c for 1870, 10@15c for 1869, and 8@12c for 1867. Leather very firm; hemlock sole 28@29c; Orinoco 27@27½c. Wool firm; pulled 50@57c; Texas 43@46c; fall clip California 43½@c; lambs 50@55c. Coffee unchanged. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 9¼@9¾c. Cuba 9¾@ 10c. Molasses in fair request; Muscovado 33@36c. Rice steady at 8½@9¼c. Crude petroleum quiet; refined 23½@23¾c. Turpentine quiet at 49c. Pork firmer; new mess $16 75@16 87½; prime $11 00; new prime mess $14 50; mess, April, $15 37½@15 50; regular, June $15 87½@16; August, $15 50. Beef quiet; mess $9 50@10; extra do $10@11; hams steady at 12½@ 13c; tierce nominal; lard $14 25@14 37½; India $19 25@ 19 37½. Dressed hogs dull at $6 50@7. Cut meats quiet; hams 9½@9¾c; shoulders 6¾c; middles 8½c; middles firm. Lard quiet; No 1 to prime steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle 9¾@10c. Freights steady; western tierce. Cheese quiet at 13@15c.

Cattle.

REMARKS—The run of cattle destined for this market was comparatively light during the entire week, though the number of cattle arriving and intended for the eastern market was very heavy. The quality of those offered for sale in this market was, as a general thing, good. The ruling of the market during the commencement of the week will depend greatly upon the number and quality of the stock offered, and the tone of the eastern market. Well posted dealers, however, do not view the prospect as very flattering. Below we give the closing figures of the market to-day together with sales and purchases for the past three days from which the intelligent reader can draw his own conclusions as to the state of the market: Extra, 1,200 to 1,700 lbs $6 75@7 00; good to prime 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, steers, $5 50@6 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 75 to $5 25; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs, $3 00 to $4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $4 00 to $5 00; Texas steers, $4 00 to $5 00.

Sales.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
	HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD				
26	19,500	6 00	5	5,000	3 50
18	19,100	6 00	5	5,170	5 50
18	18,300	6 00	7	7,250	6 00
28	28,600	6 50	2	2,900	6 50
4	3,800	3 50	2	1,200	7 00
	HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD				
16	21,050	6 62½	15	19,000	6 37
17	22,750	6 50	15	18,850	6 15
2	2,850	5 15	48	55,600	6 12
64	82,400	6 00	48 stockers	53,400	4 20
2	2,040	6 75	34	40,220	6 20
	SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD				
32	36,840	5 95	17	17,630	5 75
16	17,870	6 00	18	20,200	5 80
10	12,350	6 80	20	23,500	6 05
12	14,200	6 25	7	8,270	6 00
18	19,250	6 10	2	2,000	6 00
17	18,500	6 15	1	1,060	6 00
	HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD				
25	28,400	6 37½	23	15,400	4 00
54	58,880	6 00			
	SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD				
8	9,070	6 00	2	2,250	4 00
18	19,660	5 12½	1	850	5 00
19	21,160	6 00	5	5,200	4 75

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs during the week was heavy and in quality fair. The weather was favorable, and nearly all offered found purchasers. In anticipation of warmer weather, the prospect for the incoming week is not considered particularly good. Following were the closing rates of the market this morning: Extra Philadelphia, $6 20@6 40; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $5 10 to $5 20; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 50 to $4 60; still-fed hogs $4 25 to 4 40; rough to common $4 00.

Sales.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
	SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD				
19	19,450	5 50	20	7,900	5 25
21	25,200	5 60	26	26,050	4 70
24	7,680	5 25	118	22,300	4 70
21	2,100	5 60	61	11,950	4 70
20	24,270	5 60	22	4,040	4 65
8	1,450	5 50	13	2,370	4 50
15	2,920	4 60	20	2,430	4 60
19	21,740	4 75			
	HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD				
22	13,510	4 70	164	22,850	4 65
20	3,250	4 80	6	1,060	4 75
18	23,610	5 40	50	10,990	4 75
18	23,610	5 40	11	2,650	4 75
24	13,120	4 75	83	21,870	5 45
28	3,700	4 50	64	23,400	4 60
28	5,750	4 90	94 stillers	20,700	4 80
90	25,240	5 40	116	25,760	5 10
50	7,700	5 00			
	HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD				
71	13,250	4 50	55	12,000	5 20
17	3,230	4 50	7	1,070	4 60
92	18,070	4 90	72	5,020	4 60
18	6,140	4 90	71	15,100	5 25
168	28,810	4 60	43	10,260	5 25
19	9,060	4 50	42	8,180	4 50
133	20,970	4 50	71	9,180	4 50
84	11,420	4 50	94 stillers	20,700	4 80
56	9,800	4 50	10	2,070	4 80
	HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD				
175	34,560	5 35			
	H. O. IRMONY & CO. BOUGHT				
28	6,250	4 50	36	6,440	5 45
20	4,270	4 60	24	5,810	5 45
20	4,670	5 45	38 stillers	21,850	4 85
169	27,090	5 50	24	4,760	5 50
20	17,260	5 50	18	3,700	5 50
94	14,200	5 50	22	5,340	5 55
19	20,150	5 50	23	5,250	5 55
91	20,220	5 50	7	1,540	5 50
20	3,980	5 50	132	25,000	5 45
18	15,190	5 60	87 stillers	22,660	4 50
18	16,690	5 60	25	17,220	4 65
14	3,160	5 40	15	4,670	5 50
19	3,850	5 60	4	1,000	5 50
91	19,050	5 60	4	11,660	5 55
20	3,810	5 40	5	7,090	5 55
80	20,500	5 45	55	13,910	5 50
38	7,250	5 40	24	4,760	5 50
84	24,230	5 40	32	7,870	5 50
20	4,310	5 40	20	4,220	5 50
38	7,760	5 25	116	24,950	5 50
20	23,240	5 40	18	3,760	5 50
	JOHN F. SEVERYNHAUSER BOUGHT				
18	23,760	5 25	94	22,220	5 60
20	14,240	5 60	18	3,970	5 60
20	23,310	5 65	114	22,220	5 57
20	4,310	5 60	20	4,220	5 50
100	21,240	5 50	90	23,420	5 50
20	28,750	5 50	20	4,220	5 50
19	20,050	5 50	56	13,910	5 45

The arrivals of sheep have been unusually heavy throughout the entire week, the quality generally being fair and finding ready sale at the figures previously given, with a fair prospect that they will sell well up to the figures named after shipping time. The market closed this morning as follows: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $9 to $9 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $8 25 to $8 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $7 to $8; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $6 to $6 50; lout root and scalawags, by the lot, $4 to $5 50. Following are sales made for the past three days:

Sales.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
	HEDGES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD				
86	19,400	$9 00	163	19,920	$8 80
223	25,250	9 25	262	22,190	9 05
669	82,000	9 00	669	82,000	9 05
45	2,680	8 12½	2	14,050	8 75
	SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD				
415	32,310	7 50	90	7,460	7 75
164	13,860	7 87½	71	6,210	8 05
221	17,940	8 00	1,130	93,340	8 10
	SMITH, WATSON & CO SOLD				
141	13,180	8 50	263	22,230	9 00
20	2,000	9 25			
	HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD				
188	16,700	9 00	30	24,30	8 40
	H. IRMONY & CO. BOUGHT				
165	18,160	9 45	228	21,760	8 50
152	20,850	9 50	155	18,160	9 10
20	2,000	9 00	20	2,000	9 00
20	2,000	8 90	120	10,720	9 00
20	2,000	8 90	120	10,720	9 00
20	2,000	9 00	142	22,710	8 90
20	21,760	9 50	140	13,540	9 00
148	15,750	8 90	145	15,130	9 25
20	2,000	9 00	260	24,960	9 15
20	19,320	9 00	332	33,350	9 25
20	2,000	9 00	95	8,450	9 00
20	19,300	9 00	128	15,960	9 00
20	2,000	9 00	20	2,000	9 00
20	19,460	9 00	191	15,480	8 30

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, March 24.—The Queen departed this morning for Berlin, via Paris. A dispatch from Cherbourg announces Her Majesty's arrival there this afternoon. A special train was waiting, in which the Queen and suite embarked for Paris, where it is expected the royal party will arrive at two o'clock to-morrow morning. The Queen will politely decline to meet Thiers, and continue her journey to Berlin as privately as possible.

A meeting was held in Cork last night, to denounce the International Society. The proceedings were disorderly, and there was some fighting among the audience.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1872.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The small-pox is decreasing.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE COMMISSION

Have only four or five witnesses remaining to be examined. It is probable they will next call witnesses on the St. Domingo subject. Gen. Babcock is the only witness who has thus far been examined, and he knew of no corrupt influences having been used to promote annexation.

The House committee on expenditures in the War Department have nearly concluded their examination of sales of arms.

But little interest is now expressed among public men relative to the Alabama claims. Some of those who were strong friends of the treaty now say they are indifferent as to whether or not its provisions are carried into effect. There seems to be no disposition in any quarter to yield to the British view of the question.

Vice President Colfax made a temperance speech at Lincoln Hall to-night, to a large audience.

The military officers of the Japanese visited the signal office last night, and had the workings of that branch explained to them.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 24, 1872.

GENERALITIES.

The Board of Audit decided yesterday not to pay the balances of clerks and assistants of the Common Council until pronounced legal by counsel.

The *Times* says it is rumored the prosecution of William F. Weld & Co., of Boston and New York, for alleged frauds on the revenue have been compromised by the payment of $600,000.

It is reported that Louis Klucher, whose establishment on Beekman street was the scene of torpedo explosion last fall, has been indicted by the grand jury. Henry Brown has sued Klueher for $5,000 damages for the loss of his son by the explosion.

The commanders of posts of the Grand Army of the Republic have commenced arrangements for the decoration of the graves of the Union dead on the 30th of May.

The Board of Fire Underwriters have appointed a committee to consider the advisabil- ity of and to frame a [illegible] Island, Friday, one of whom was [illegible] The United States Grand Jury is said to be preparing to indict a large number of whisky men for violations of the revenue laws.

A juror on the Hall trial publicly denies that there had been any conclusion among the jurors to acquit Hall, as has been stated.

POLITICAL.

Reorganization of Tammany.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The adherents of Tammany are busy reorganizing that institution. The more prominent leaders say that the men who have injured Tammany will have no part or place in the new organization; that it will be controlled by respectable men only, elected by the people at primaries shortly to be held. A compromise is likely to be effected between the Apollo Democracy and Tammany in reference to the election to take place under the new charter. There are already a number of candidates for the Mayoralty. The Tammany chiefs now favor either James John Kelly, ex-Sheriff; County Clerk Loew, W. F. Havemeyer and Comptroller Green. Apollo Hall presents a long list, the most prominent of which are Gen. Shaler O'Brien, Samuel G. Courtney, ex-United States District Attorney, and W. H. Wickham.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1872, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

A falling barometer will extend during tonight and on Monday from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic, with increasing easterly to southerly winds and rising temperature; the area of rain will extend over the Southern States, and cloudy weather with rain or snow from thence to Lake Erie and the upper Lakes during the night and over the Middle States very generally and rain on Monday; rising barometer, northerly winds and clearing weather will extend eastward over the Mississippi valley during to-night, and probably over the upper lake region, Ohio valley and Gulf States on Monday; no disturbances are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—The Lower House of the Legislature to-day adopted articles of impeachment against Judge Philander Lucas, of the Fifth Judicial District. The charges are wilful and malicious oppression, partiality, misconduct, abuse of judicial authority, &c., &c.

Man Killed on the Railroad Near Lima, Ohio—Death of S. K. Holland, Esq.—Delegations for Washington and Columbus.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., March 24, 1872.

The funeral of D. C. Shaller, living near here who was killed by the cars, took place here to-day. He was coming to market, walking on the railroad track, and was struck by a passenger train, killing him instantly. The railroad employees were not blamed in the matter. Deceased was well respected.

Our town loses another of her best citizens in the death of S. K. Holland, Esq., Secretary of the Lima Paper Mill Company.

Forty-four of the heavy lumber men of the Saginaw Valley, Michigan, passed through here this morning, *en route* to Washington. Their mission is doubtless in the interest of the tariff on pine lumber.

C. Tormenter, P. B. Johnson, W. L. Porter and O. S. Langen, of this city, will go as delegates to the State Convention at Columbus on Wednesday next.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Trains on the Belleville and Southern Illinois Railroad have been stoned lately, and passengers injured, by a gang of scoundrels. Near Pinckneyville, Saturday night, two men were arrested in the act, and while being searched by the City Marshal one drew a knife and stabbed him, whereupon the Marshal shot and killed the desperado.

Philo Clark shot and instantly killed his sister, Mrs. Ellen Turner, at Otis, Mass., Friday evening, while pointing a gun at her in sport. Her little girl had her arms around her mother's neck, and was so seriously injured that her arm will have to be amputated.

An unusually prosperous season is anticipated in the mining districts of Utah. The prospects are said to have never before been so favorable.

Arrests of parties charged with Kukluxism are still being made in Union and Chester counties, South Carolina.

The Union Pacific Railroad is reported in fine condition, and trains running on time. The snow is rapidly disappearing.

Marshal Patricks, at Salt Lake City, reports 128 prisoners in his custody awaiting trial, mostly for high crimes.

The steamers Thuringa, from Hamburg, Cuba, from Liverpool, and Blenville, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York yesterday.

The Massachusetts Labor Reform Committee repudiate the protest of the eight hours league against the Columbus platform and agree to sustain the [illegible] ings of that convention.

The heaviest snow [illegible] storm of the season prevailed at Bangor, Me., Saturday night. The roads were badly blocked.

The Baltimore *Gazette* has been sold to Wm. H. Welsh, late proprietor of the Philadelphia *Age*, and Henry Taylor and W. H. Carpenter, of Baltimore.

A BILL is before the New York Legislature changing "Similar in its objects to those organized by other interests. It is the general impression among the coal dealers that such an organization, bringing, as it would, the buyers and sellers into daily contact, would enable dealers to transact as much business in an hour or two as they now do in a day; and that it would greatly reduce the expenses attendant on the employment of agents and salesmen. The trade is also said to be in much need of an arbitration committee, to settle difficulties in business which now result in litigation. Should the experiment work satisfactorily—and we know of no reason why it should not—it will probably in time be copied in other cities. Coal is one of the most important articles of commerce in the country, of which the public ought to have constant information, a want which the proposed Exchange is intended to supply.

THE production of steel rails in this country in 1865 was 15,202 tons; in 1868, 20,000 tons; in 1869, 35,500 tons; in 1870, 75,000 tons; and estimated that in 1871 it was 100,000. This probability, a considerable further [illegible] reached.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Great Diversity of Climate—Advantages of Santa Barbara as a Resort for Invalids—Almost a Perpetual Summer—Fruits and Flowers—The Catholic Mission—The Largest Grape Vine in the World—Personal, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., February 27, 1871.

I am not given to "correspondence," as my silence during a nine months' absence, in which I have traversed some four thousand miles of the rudest yet most interesting portions of our vast country, will testify. In these times, when almost every tourist assumes to be a correspondent, may I not lay claim to some merit in the way of self-control? Two reasons have chiefly induced this silence. First, I am abroad mainly to escape all mental labor, and a readable correspondence always involves more or less of this; and second, the conviction has forced itself upon me during these travels, that correspondence is vastly overdone to the deception or nauseating of the public mind, as well as to the detriment of particular localities which are said to be "written up," when it could be more truthfully said they are "written down." But at length the point of endurance seems to be reached. My supposed virtue seems at last to fail me, and I am constrained to commit myself to paper. My friends insist that I shall speak my impressions of this Santa Barbara region in the hearing of the people of my own Smoky, yet still loved and longed for city; and perhaps gratitude to a clime that has afforded me a mild and balmy retreat from the rigors of a northern winter, and the well being of a multitude of fellow-invalids longing and sighing for some relief, demand it.

You are aware, Mr. Editor, that this coast furnishes almost every variety of climate, and that a marked difference is discoverable between localities in very close proximity. Perhaps this is sometimes exaggerated, as this striking illustration, which a friend suggests, will indicate: An unfortunate canine suddenly found himself stretched between two of these near localities of diverse climates in such a way that while his scenting sensibilities were exposed to an Arctic temperature, threatening perhaps fatal influenza, his caudal extremity was scorching under a tropical heat. Nevertheless, such diversity is an undoubted fact, and is so marked as to astonish every observer when first realized.

Now it is claimed, and I think appropriately, that Santa Barbara has a decided advantage in the way of climate, because of its peculiarly sheltered location. South of Point Conception, some forty miles above, the coast takes an almost easterly course, and at Point Rincoln, fifteen miles below, returns to its general southerly course. Thus the Bay of Santa Barbara is formed, which deeply indents the coast valley, and forming a base to this bay, directly opposite the town of Santa Barbara, some twenty-five miles distant, is the high and rocky Island of Santa Clara, which, together with others of a group, serves to break the rough ocean currents. The coast valley is protected landward by a mountain wall rising three thousand feet above the level of the sea, while both upon the north and south of the moun- [illegible] ward, into [illegible] ir native [illegible] breezes, [illegible] tain air, and plus commingling, form such a mild, and yet at the same time such an energizing and exhilirating atmosphere, as is perhaps not surpassed by any other clime.

From these favored surroundings you will be led to infer great uniformity of temperature, and so it is. During the three months of my stay here, including, November, December and January, the thermometer has ranged from 39 to 75. Very often has it reached the latter figure, but only once has it fallen to the former—I mean at the time of observation, 7 A. M. Several times has it fallen lower during the night, as we have had a little frost perhaps three times, and once ice of the thickness of paper, which I am told is very unusual. The general range of the thermometer, however, from day to day, has been from 48 to 54 in the morning, and from 60 to 66 at noon. Often for many days in succession there would scarce be the variation of one degree. Nor is this uniformity characteristic alone of any particular season, but may be said to extend throughout the year. From the meteorological register kept here by responsible parties, I learn that during last year there were only twenty degrees difference between the highest and lowest mean temperatures, these being the months of July and December, the former rating at 72° and the latter at 52°. The coldest day of the year was February 22d, with the thermometer at 42°, and the warmest October 26th, when it reached 92°. The rainfall, I believe, show the mean temperature for the day. Thus this climate seems to afford us an almost perpetual summer, and this, too, without the objectionable features of our northern summers. The warmest weather is never oppressive, as the atmosphere, owing to this wonderful combination of sea and mountain air, is entirely free from electrical disturbance, how intense may be the heat of the sun, the atmosphere is invigorating, and no sooner does the sun disappear behind the ocean and the mountain displaces the warmer, giving always delightful nights, requiring about the same amount of bed clothing the year round.

The rainy season, which usually begins by no means extensive, embracing only some forty or fifty miles in length, with an average width of about three miles. Much of this is broken and much covered with rocks, so that perhaps not more than one half is available for cultivation. My first impressions of the country were very unfavorable, as I came here just at the end of the two years of drouth. Not a spear of vegetation was to be seen, save in the gardens, where I found with shelter and irrigation cultivation, almost all fruits, flowers and vegetables may be grown, even in the dryest season, without irrigation. The transformation, however, is complete. On the 20th of November a twenty-four hours' rain came. The next day the little white roots of the grass seeds were already bursting through into the mostly hard, seemingly barren soil, and in one week, miraculous as it may seem, the valleys and hills began to rejoice on every side in a covering of living green. A week's rain succeeded at the holidays, and now, in whatever direction you look, the country stretches out like a bright picture, in which the peculiarly rich and lively green of the valley lands and foothills contrasts beautifully with the brown of the bare and rugged mountain peaks, while at the foot of all lies the gentle Pacific, whose smooth and glassy surface seems to mirror the whole landscape.

It is pre-eminently a fruit region. The substantial fruits of northern climates here rival those of the tropical and semi-tropical climates. The apple, peach, pear, apricot and nectarine are found growing along side the orange, lemon, olive, almond and walnut. The orchards are yet young—the oldest only about twelve years, but enough has been done to insure success, and fruit-growers are now putting out their thousands of trees, confident of a handsome return in a few years. It is the home of the flowers. Here annuals become biennials, and biennials perennials. During this wild winter tide of winter we may call it, roses, geraniums, heliotrope, &c., have graced the gardens, or climbing the wall or veranda, have shown a very mass of perpetual bloom.

Santa Barbara numbers some two thousand population, about one-half of which are Spanish or Indians. The town is rapidly becoming Americanized. Streets are being straightened and widened, and the old "adobe" buildings with the unsightly "crockery" roofs, are giving place to handsome, substantial brick structures. A large three-story hotel, with modern conveniences and ample accommodations, was just opened in the early part of the winter, and so far has been quite a success. The place is remarkably well furnished with churches and schools, there being four Protestant churches and one Catholic, a flourishing male and female college, and a fine public school, and also a school for boys conducted by the Franciscan Friars. As a matter of historical interest, connected with the first settlement of the region, indeed as forming the nucleus of the town, the Old Mission Cathedral is quite an attractive feature to the stranger. It is nearly a century old, and has been occupied alternately by the Friars and Grey Friars. It is now in the hands of the latter, to whom it was assigned in the adjustment of the difficulties between the two orders. Nearly eighty years ago it was partially destroyed by an earthquake, after which it was repaired and greatly enlarged by the natives, working under the superintendence of the monks, so that even now its high and massive buildings of solid masonry present quite a formidable appearance, as they rise in the dim distance. Still I have thought that old and formidable as this structure is, it now falls into the background before the superior American civilization. For nearly a century this so-called "Mission" has stood as the only source of civilization as well as moral and religious light to those poor, ignorant natives, and the results are scarcely perceptible. The generation of to-day scarce surpasses that of one or two hundred years ago, either in civil or moral attainments, while the remarkable agricultural and other resources of the country have remained undeveloped. But a higher and more progressive civilization takes root, and before a half-score of years has elapsed a prosperous town arises in the stead of a cluster of miserable huts, churches and schools, the essential accompaniments of this superior civilization, are realized, and the supposed surrounding wilderness is literally made to blossom as the rose, thus, as I conceive, producing a more profound impression upon the simple minds of the natives than all their former teachings, and as to moral and religious influence, I trust producing a more transforming effect. Civilization without the Bible among the masses is necessarily a failure.

The place has been greatly enlivened during the winter by an unusual number of visitors, many in search of health and some simply seeking a mild climate for the winter. I am disposed to predict that when the real comfort of this place as a winter resort is generally known, it will become as popular as our fashionable summer resorts. The Rev. Dr. Eells, of Cleveland, well known in Pittsburgh, at least among Presbyterians, has with his family spent a portion of the winter here, and though he was away from his charge chiefly for rest and relief from temporary illness, yet he did not hesitate to occupy the pulpits of the several churches here, at which times he was always greeted by large and attentive audiences. The Christian people and all feel deeply grateful for his visit, and here all feel deeply grateful for his visit, and hope for the best results from his clear and forcible exposition of the old and tried truths of our holy religion as opposed to skepticism and infidelity in their various forms, which also have too long and too widely shed their blighting influence on the coast.

As to locations in this highly favored valley, I am loth to express an opinion, as every one thinks his own location the very perfection of climate. I am constrained to say, however, that the Montecito district, about seven miles from the town of Santa Barbara, in a southeasterly direction, is rapidly growing in favor with invalids from the higher elevation, its softer air and above all its magnificent sea view, said by old travelers to equal any in the world. Nor is this region devoid of interest. Here is the Mammoth Grape Vine, said to be the largest in the world, measuring over four feet in circumference, covering an area of 4,800 feet, and producing yearly from five to seven tons of grapes. The property, for more than half a century in the hands of a Spanish family named Dominguez, has recently been purchased by Mr. M. Sarver, of Canton, O., who proposes fitting it up for a residence. Here, too, is the residence and grounds of Col. W. A. Hayne, son of Robert Y. Hayne, once Governor of South Carolina, but chiefly famous in the history of our country in his debate with Daniel Webster on the floor of Congress, on questions which afterwards had to be submitted to the less manly and humane adjudication of the sword. A little further up the foothills is the orchard and ornamental grounds of Mr. Stillman Bond, formerly of La Porte, Indiana. Here the writer has found a pleasant home during his stay here, where the free and hearty hospitality of the family as well as the unsurpassed beauty of the location have done much to mitigate a long and weary absence. Mr. Bond is a practical fruit grower and florist, and from the intelligent and laborious care bestowed upon his place, in connection with his rare taste and natural enthusiasm in the world of nature, we are led to infer that here in the course of a few years will be one of the most attractive spots on this coast. Going still further up into a gap in the mountains, fourteen hundred feet above the sea, we have the hot mineral springs, which are said to possess rare medical properties, and which, under a more efficient management, will undoubtedly be very attractive to health and pleasure seekers. I should mention the gap and persons so that they may serve as waymarks to any who may chance to drift here. And now, Mr. Editor, I have given without any effort at embellishment some impressions of this region. If they shall serve in any degree to inform those who are seeking a milder climate, or if new hope shall be inspired in the heart of any fellow invalid, I shall be content.

J. S. H.

It is perhaps not generally known to the merchants and business men of Pittsburgh, that by an act of Congress approved on the 5th of the present month, the tax on canned meats, fish and other articles of that kind, is repealed. The following is the text of the act in question: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act so much of Schedule C of the internal revenue acts as imposes a tax on any 'can, bottle, or other single package containing meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, sirups, prepared mustard, jams, or jellies,' be and the same is hereby, repealed."

It is asserted by the New Mexico newspapers that there is not a single range of mountains in the southern part of that territory but carries veins of lead, copper, silver and gold. The mines now being worked lie in the vicinity of Las Cruces and the Rio Grande, and the direct route of the Pacific Railroad. Thirty thousand tons of ore are awaiting reduction, and millions of tons are in sight awaiting the arrival of machinery to work it. Near Fort Craig coal has been discovered.

REPORTS from the Indian Territory show that white "squatters" are trespassing, and unlawfully taking possession of large tracts of land. They are in such force as to openly declare the government will not presume to interfere with them after May 1st, by which time still greater numbers are expected. The report to Congress will probably receive prompt action.

CITY MATTERS

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

SUNDAY, March 24, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Weather.	Wind.	Thermometer.	Rain in last 24 hours.	Snow in last 24 hours.	Velocity.	Direction.	Remarks.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.33	03	18	11	S. W.	6	18	1
Cairo, Ill.	30.03	68	56	0	S.	6	56	1
Chicago, Ill.	30.05	03	16	0	S.	12	72	4
Cincinnati, O.	30.19	07	28	0	N.	1	48	1
Cleveland, O.	30.29	07	23	0	N.	1	48	1
Davenport, Iowa.	30.02	03	16	0	N. W.	2	36	1
Detroit, Mich.	30.22	03	18	0	S.	6	18	1
Louisville, Ky.	30.06	12	40	11	S. E.	1	1.01	3
Memphis, Tenn.	30.07	02	52	0	E.	1	52	1
Nashville, Tenn.	30.07	02	52	11	E.	1	52	3
New Orleans, La.	30.09	04	62	0	E.	20	2.40	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.25	—	30	0	—	—	—	A
Shreveport, La.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	A
St. Louis, Mo.	29.99	—	52	10	S.	8	12	1
St. Paul, Minn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	A
Vicksburg.	29.96	12	50	11	S. W.	18	1.62	1

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the compass, as follows, I calm; B, gentle; C, fresh or brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very nigh wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most destructive hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

The reports are received over wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

In the columns noting changes in the barometer and thermometer the minus sign only is used.

Two inches and 64/100 of rain fell at New Orleans in the past eight hours.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

STATE TREASURER MACKEY and Senator Graham were in the city on Saturday.

THE condition of Calvert street might be improved.

MR. JAMES JOYCE, of the Twelfth ward, slipped on Penn street, on Saturday, and broke his leg.

A LETTER addressed to "James Leonard, Western avenue, Allegheny, Pa.," is held for postage in the Wheeling postoffice.

A MAN named David McKee was arrested last night for creating a disturbance in a boarding house kept by Mrs. Douglass. He will have a hearing this morning.

A LAD called at the lock-up last night and stated that he had run away from his home in Brooklyn, L. I., some weeks ago, and desired to get back. His father was telegraphed to and is expected to arrive here to-day.

THE brother of Miss Hartman, who was killed in the railroad accident near Johnstown, on Friday, was found dead in the woods near Chicago, where he had taken refuge during the great fire.

MAYOR BLACKMORE, on Saturday, finally committed the two Italians, Ganoletana and Maletesta, charged with committing a felonious assault on a man named Trout, some weeks ago.

THE Baltimore man who was killed in the Pennsylvania Railroad accident on Friday, was named Ollenhorf, instead of Brooks. He was proprietor of the Dollar Store, 29 Fifth avenue, and of the Fifty Cent Bazaar, 15 Sixth street. His remains were sent to his home.

LAST night a man named Flaherty was arrested and committed to jail. Alderman O'Donnell, on a charge of rape, brought by Ann Morgan. The prosecutrix is a widow residing on Diamond street. The arresting officer was Mr. Mackrell.

MESSRS. PITCAIRN, CREIGHTON AND BUTLER, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, have been warmly commended by the press for the prompt and satisfactory information which they furnished to the public concerning the recent accident. It has been the policy of the officers of this road to give reliable information in cases of this kind, and other railroads might be greatly benefitted by following the example. The press can rely with perfect safety upon the reports furnished by the officers of the Pennsylvania Central at this end of the line.

THE man killed on the Pan Handle Railroad, near Corks run, on the 19th inst., has been identified as an Englishman named Richard Parrott, who had been in America but a few months at the time of his death. He had lived in Pittsburgh but two weeks, during which time he boarded at the house of John Dugan, on Liberty street.

Brother-in-law, husband, John Bateman, a stonemason, at Noblestown, whom he was going to visit, it is presumed, when he was killed while walking on the track. He leaves a wife and one child in England.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

March 24, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	*Rise. Feet.	Inch.	*Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills.	0	0	0	7
Cincinnati, Ohio.	0	0	0	2
Louisville, Ky.	0	0	0	4
Memphis, Tenn.	0	0	0	2
Nashville, Tenn.	0	4	0	0
New Orleans, La.	0	0	0	7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	0	0	0	0
Shreveport, La.	0	0	0	0
St. Louis, Mo.	0	0	0	2
St. Paul, ———	—	—	—	—
Vicksburg, Miss.	0	6	0	0

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — indicates river closed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—River 18 feet 6 inches and falling. Arrived—Isla Marble, Arkansas river; John Kilgour, New Orleans; Mollie Evarts, St. Louis.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—River falling slowly; seven ft. in canal; five ft. in chute. Clear and cool. Thermometer 47. Business very lively for Sunday. Arrived—E. W. Skillinger, Hermann, Ark.; Hellman, Alaska, Robt. Burns, Cincinnati; R. C. Gray, Arkansas river. Departed—E. W. Skillinger, fails, Ala.; Hellman, fails, Nashville; Bermuda, Evansville; Alaska, New Orleans; Robt. Borns, Memphis; Coal Bluff, Pittsburgh; W. Cowan, Cairo.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, March 24.—Weather clear and spring-like; mercury 60 at noon. The river has fallen two feet. Port Hudson—Exchange, Hallidayette, Transcon. Up—Nick Longworth, Quickstep, Paul Jones. No business to-day.

Cairo.

CAIRO, March 24.—Arrived—Mary McDonald, Kansas 2d river; Pauline Carroll, New Orleans; Arcade, Cincinnati; Lady Lee, Red river; Louis; Louisville, New Orleans; John F. Tolle, St. Colorado, Vicksburg, Ohio river; Atlantic, St. Louis; Moore, St. Louis. Departed—River Queen, Memphis; McDonald, Kansas 2d river; Mitchell, New Orleans; Tyrone, Nashville; Belvidere, Mitchell, New Orleans; ana, New Orleans; Lady Campbell, Memphis; Indiana, Carroll, St. Louis; Pauline Carroll, St. Louis; Pauline tie, Grand Tower; Colorado, St. Louis; Atlantic, Vicksburg; Arkansas Belle, Evansville; Marble City, has fallen two inches. Cloudy and [illegible]; thermometer 56.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—Arrived—City of Chicago, Memphis; Rob Roy, Keokuk; R. C. Gray, Arkansas river; Nellie Rogers, Peoria. Departed—Glencoe, New Orleans; Lookout, Cairo. River about stationary. Weather clear and mild during the day; now cloudy and prospect of rain.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS March 24.—Cloudy and warm. River rising. Departed—Mary Houston, Vicksburg; R. Powell, White river; Emma Elliott, Cincinnati.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, March 24.—Up—Henry S. Turner, Charles Bodman, last night. Cool and raining.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

John Martin.	Nancy Wright.
George Fuchs.	Ellen Clarey.
Pat. McAnally.	Joseph Hart.
Leopold Hart.	Michael Quinn.
Wooly Oiler.	August Eichleman.
John Trimble.	James Frank.
Lewis Trax et al.	Gabriel C. Eyrolles.
Martin Off et al.	Hugh Willson.
James Hastings.	M. J. Haunon.
John Babillon.	John Robinson et al.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

DIVORCE CASES.

The Court awarded subpœnas in the following applications for divorce:

Mary Ann Vogel vs. Frederick Vogel. Grounds, desertion.

Orphalana Patterson vs. Albert N. Patterson. Reasons, desertion.

Mary M. Smith vs. Leonard Smith. Reason, cruel and inhumanous treatment.

In the case of John Skiles vs. Margeret Skiles, the respondent filed a petition asking for support, costs and expenses in defending the suit.

PARTITION OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.

In the matter of the division of the school property formerly belonging to McClure township, between the remaining part of the township and that portion consolidated with Allegheny City, and known as the Ninth ward, it was adjudged that the township had not received its equitable proportion, and it was ordered that to equalize the division the school district of the Ninth ward pay to the school district of McClure township the sum of $2,217 26, with interest from August 18, 1871."

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER.

In the matter of the application of Calvary Church, East Liberty, for a charter, the usual preliminary order was made.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

132. Lizzins vs. Gunther.
150. Hildebrandt vs. Mahoney.
158. Miller et al vs. McCloskey.
169. Tate, Jr., & Co. vs. Courtney.
175. Bonsall vs. Byers & Co.
176. Bonsall vs. Wagner & Leich.
177. Bonsall vs. Keys Bros.
178. Carson vs. Hamilton et al.
179. McElligott vs. Pa R. R.
181. Barhart vs. Pa. R. R.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

No business of public interest was transacted in this Court on Saturday.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

160. Bloomer vs. Hoevelet.
186. Bly & Co. vs. Gunniston & Co.
22. Walsh vs. Chartiers Valley Railroad.
51. Baum vs. Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
62. Canfield vs. Gilmore.
81. Bruce & Son vs. Crasson.
171. Little Saw Mill Run R. R. vs. P., C. & St. Louis R. R.
191. Pittsburgh vs. P. & C. R. R.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

On motion of counsel, the judgment entered in the case of J. E. Burns & Co. was opened and the defendants let into a defense.

Isaac Levy was held to bail in the sum of $1,000, by Commissioner McMaster, on answer a charge of selling liquor without having paid the special tax.

On yesterday the Jewish people throughout the world celebrated with more or less of recalling the feast of Purim. It is instituted to commemorate the delivery of the chosen people from the oppression of the Persians—by which they were held in captivity—through the intercession of Queen Esther with her husband, Artaxerxes, called in the Bible Ahasuerus.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The most noteworthy dramatic event of the week at this theater was the great sensation act between the educated monkey and Miss Ella Wessner. It was not on the bills, and was played only to a small audience behind the scenes, but excited more public remark than the regular performance. Happily Miss Wessner was rescued before sustaining serious injury, and the simian Waif of New York has left for other parts, where, perchance, zoological talent will be better appreciated than it was here.

To-night the New York *Weekly* story of "Buffalo Bill," as arranged by Mr. F. G. Maeder, will be produced. Buffalo bills in brilliant shades of printing ink adorn all the vacant fences and dead walls of the city. The bisonic William is not the star of a menagerie, but a human roamer of the boundless pera-ra, something like the hero of "Through Fire" in the third act of that very effective piece of Mr. Bartley T. Campbell's. Mr. Gottlieb will reappears in the principal character, and that is the chief inducement to go and see it.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

"The Long Strike" is a domestic drama of more than ordinary power, and one in which the best qualities of Mr. Beamer's company may be seen to advantage. It is constructed with a definite idea of plot and consecutiveness of action, the dialogue is forcible and to the purpose, if not very elegant, and it is free from the elements of slang, stupidness and vulgarity. The intrinsic superiority and attractiveness of such a piece over the sensational stuff that drifts westward in pestilential blasts from the New York Bowery scarcely need be pointed out. There is a lesson in "The Long Strike," which will afford that painstaking and really able actor, Mr. W. H. Meeker, an opportunity to let his audience discover how well he can play, when he has to do something worthy of him. In the cast are also Mr. Harry Hotto, Mr. Edwin Edwards, Mr. Morrison, Mrs. Meeker and almost all the other favorites. There is no reason why it should not draw delighted crowds in the same encouraging numbers as throughout the week—"Bertha." It is a far better piece and it cannot be given for more than three evenings.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Mr. Aims' prosperous little theater has a monopoly of the varieties business again this week. But this does not hinder him from bringing out a change of programme and an unlimited supply of novelty. The Female Minstrels are this week under the direction of Mr. Charles Howard.

Testimonial to Mr. Beamer.

This current week is the last of Mr. Beamer's management of the Fifth avenue Opera House. Notwithstanding the many peculiar difficulties and unprecedented amount of competition against which he has had to contend; it is gratifying to learn that the season has, on the whole, proved a successful one, and that Mr. Beamer is thereby incited to further endeavors. Next week he will take his company to the Academy of Music, Allegheny, for a series of popular "stars," under far more favorable surrounding circumstances than he has been able to control in the establishment he is leaving. In connection with the enterprise which he is held as a man and a manager, a number of our most influential citizens have resolved to signalize the transfer by giving him a complimentary testimonial, concerning the arrangements for which the subjoined correspondence will more particularly explain:

PITTSBURGH, March 21, 1872.

V. E. BEAMER, Esq.—SIR: We have been silent but observing admirers of your career as a theatrical manager in this city for the past few seasons, now that your lease of the Old Opera House is about terminating and the house to be abandoned as a place of amusement, we deem it opportune to tender you a complimentary, but we trust not a farewell, benefit. We believe you have received such public recognition at the hands of our people as your ability and assiduity as a manager deserve, and in this we feel sure fair, that you will not only have an opportunity to testify their appreciation of your labors, but we suggest that you tender your benefit prior to the closing of your opera house for such favor. Respectfully yours,

Jared M. Brush,	James Blackmore,
Joseph Butler,	J. M. Kirkpatrick,
R. D. Thompson,	D. O'Neil,
S. A. Montooth,	W. Phillips,
D. W. Evans,	John H. Stewart,
H. P. Ewin,	E. Heyl, Jr.,
Wm. H. Mechling,	M. F. Egan,
F. F. Kramer,	Jas. G. Purdy,
W. Thaw,	Jos. McClurg,
M. F. Miller,	Thos. MacConnell,
Wm. McKim,	James Liteliy,
R. E. Robinson,	Andrew Humbert,

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, }
PITTSBURGH, March 23, 1872. }

TO THE HON. JAMES BLACKMORE AND GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 21st inst., tendering me a complimentary benefit, has been received, and in reply I would say that I cannot express my gratitude for your kind words. I fully appreciate the compliment you would pay me in coming as it does from gentlemen so long and closely identified with the interests of Pittsburgh, but feel as though you over-estimate my humble efforts to please the public. I have done nothing but my duty to a community which has done its whole duty toward me, and I therefore, recognize in your call an indorsement of my course and the thought fills a grateful heart and stimulates an honest purpose to act differently in future.

If I have succeeded in gaining your good will and that of the community generally, I am satisfied, and as I do not intend to leave the city or abandon my vocation when my lease of this house terminates, I hope in the future to merit your approval even more than I have done in the past. In accepting your kind offer of a complimentary benefit, I name the Friday evening, 29th inst., for the occasion, in conclusion, allow me, gentlemen, to thank you very kindly for your generosity in our behalf.

Yours very truly,

V. E. BEAMER.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judges Collier and Stowe.

SENTENCES.

George Hall, convicted of highway robbery was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. Hall and Mat. Steele, on the 21st of October last, were drinking together and fell in with a German named Richard Manuel, from whom, it is alleged, they took a pair of boots, and a watch and chain. Steel was discharged on the hearing before Mayor Brush, and Hall was committed for trial and convicted. He has published a statement of his case since sentence, in which he endeavors to explain the whole affair in a manner consistent with his innocence.

Neal McCallion, proprietor of a doggery on Sixth street, who was convicted of keeping a disorderly house was fined three hundred dollars and sentenced to the workhouse for nine months.

The sentences in the above cases were imposed by Judge Collier, as the convictions were had before him.

THE CHECK RAISERS.

Judge Stowe resumed the trial of the case of Comegys and Ludwig, the alleged check raisers. The testimony was concluded on both sides.

DISCHARGED FROM JAIL.

William Ucraft, through his attorney, made an application for a discharge from jail. He was confined in the jail on charge of desertion and abandonment and sentenced to pay four dollars a week to his wife. Being unable to give $500 security for the faithful performance of the order of court, has been in jail ever since. On his affidavit that he has no property, personal or mixed, he was discharged upon his own recognizance.

CONSTABLE ELECTION.

F. Magee, Esq., on behalf of citizens of Richland township, presented a petition contesting the election of George W. Brashear as Justice of the Peace of said township. It was alleged that the Judge of Election inadvertently counted a vote cast for J. W. Bougher for Mr. Brashear, which gave him a majority of one over the contestant, J. D. Crawford. A hearing in the matter will be had on Saturday, April 6th.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

John Martin.	Nancy Wright.
George Fuchs.	Ellen Clarey.
Pat. McAnally.	Joseph Hart.
Leopold Hart.	Michael Quinn.
Wooly Oiler.	August Eichleman.
John Trimble.	James Frank.
Lewis Trax et al.	Gabriel C. Eyrolles.
Martin Off et al.	Hugh Willson.
James Hastings.	M. J. Haunon.
John Babillon.	John Robinson